The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rochefort to be Arraigned in the Corps Legislatif To-Day.

Violent Threats of the "Irreconcilables."

LATEST REPORTS FROM PARAGUAY.

Lopez Stronger Than Ever and Ready to Battle.

Protest Against the Jurisdiction of the Court of Inquiry in Georgia.

EUROPE.

Great Discussion in the French Senate—The Arraignment of Rochefort—Affairs in Spain—The Ecumenical Council—Union of Ocean Cables.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—There was a great discussion in the Senate yesterday on the affairs of the interior and the general domestic policy of the Government. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the late Ministry.... In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. KERATRY moved that the debate on the arraignment of Deputy ROCHEFORT be postponed until the 24th inst. M. OLLIVIER opposed the motion, and the Chamber decided that the debate should commence to-morrow, according to the original proposition of the Ministry, by a vote of 20 to 10.... The semi-official journals assert that the majority in both Chambers will support the Ministry in the prosecution of ROCHEFORT. Several Deputies have received anonymous letters menacing them with personal violence in case the Chamber authorizes the prosecution. The Radical journals also threaten serious disorders should ROCHEFORT be condemned.... Shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday at Auch, in the Department of Gers. No injury to life or property is reported.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER has been nominated as a candidate for the Cortes from the City of Oviedo.... There is great rejoicing here over telegrams from Havana, reporting important successes of the troops in Cuba.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Council yesterday held a session which lasted four hours. The oldest delegate present complained that many of the speeches made were too long, and that some of the Fathers did not strictly observe the obligation of secrecy in regard to the proceedings of the Council.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Baron C. VON BECKE, Minister of Finance, is dead.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is announced to-day that a working arrangement between the Anglo-American, the Atlantic, the New-York, Newfoundland and London, and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français Companies, has been agreed to. The arrangement is finally settled between the directors of the Companies, and it only requires to be confirmed by the shareholders. The receipts of the three cables will be placed in a joint purse, and divided in the proportion of thirty-six and two-thirds to the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, and sixty-three and one-third between the Anglo-American, the Atlantic, and the New-York, Newfoundland and London Companies. Should any of the cables or the land lines in connection therewith be interrupted at any time, the messages will be sent by the route which is open without regard to the Company which may have accepted them. Thus the public will be benefited, while the Companies will have the advantage of their revenue being continued in the event of any of the cables being broken. It is also understood that the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Companies are to be reconstituted on the basis of a common stock.

PARAGUAY.

Two Stories About the War—Lopez a Wanderer According to One, and in a Strong Position and Ready to Fight According to the Other.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing later intelligence from Paraguay. The dispatches previously received, announcing the flight of LOPEZ and the termination of the war, are fully confirmed. It seems that LOPEZ did not retreat towards Bolivia. He was last heard from wandering with a few followers about the deserts of the Brazilian provinces.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Advices have been received at the Paraguayan Legation here which contradict the statements that President LOPEZ has left Paraguay. On the contrary, they represent that the war is by no means ended, and assert that LOPEZ is in the Great Cordillera with an army of 6,000 men.

CUBA.

Insurgent Surrenders Reported—Spanish Troops on the March—Memorial to Spain to Prevent Freedom in Porto Rico—A Petroleum Fire.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The *Gaceta* to-day publishes dispatches from the interior announcing the surrender of insurgents in large numbers.

The Spanish troops in the Central Department are on the march to attack the insurgents.

The Spanish mail steamer which sailed to-day took a memorial signed by thousands of Spaniards, requesting the Cortes to defer the granting of liberty and reforms in Porto Rico. The document gives as a reason for this request, that the granting of these privileges will prove highly injurious to the cause of Spain in Cuba; be used as a weapon against the Spaniards, and weaken the power of the Government. The residents of Cuba at present do not desire such reforms, the country is unprepared to receive them, and the people prefer to wait until Cuba is represented in the Cortes.

A car loaded with petroleum was burned at the railroad station this evening. The fire, it is thought, was caused by an incendiary.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Affairs at Fort Garry Serious—Seizure of Treasure by Reille—Prospects of Another Indian War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from St. Cloud, of the 14th, says: Dr. SHULTZ had arrived there from Pembina the same evening, and reports matters as in a very serious state at Fort Garry. The French, under REILLE, are masters of the situation. They have seized the Hudson Bay Company's safe, with $200,000 in gold, to pay the troops.... Father THIBAULT and Colonel DESALABOUY, the latter a Commissioner of the Canadian Government, were on their way to open negotiations with REILLE. Mr. SHUTTER, who is a prominent politician, thinks they may be successful in doing good.... It was reported that the Sioux Indians were coming down, and the Dakota and Minnesota people are much alarmed, they fearing another Indian war.... REILLE, who acts as Commander-in-Chief, has 300 men under him.... The Hudson Bay Company's officials are said to be apathetic and winking at the acts of REILLE.... The Scotch and English half-breeds are passive.

GEORGIA.

Large Republican Mass Meeting in Atlanta—Resolutions Adopted—The Committee to Wait on General Terry.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 16.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Republicans was held here on Saturday, and attended by nearly every Republican member of the Legislature and a large number of prominent Republicans in various sections of the State and of this city. Several eloquent speakers addressed the meeting, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted amid continued demonstrations of approbation:

Whereas, Our political opponents who have persistently fought the Government of the Union by arms in rebellion and by ballots in peace have assumed to dictate to the authorities in the present juncture of public affairs, and, *whereas*, these opponents now attempt to disguise their treacherous schemes under the guise of good intentions; and, *whereas*, these our opponents assume to believe that public interests will not be safe in the hands of Republicans; and, *whereas*, charges are made against our friends in public position; be it resolved, by the Republican members of the Legislature and the Republican citizens of Georgia in mass meeting assembled, and it is hereby

Resolved, That we indorse the Administration of President GRANT, and the wise course pursued by the gallant officer whom the President has assigned to command in this district.

Resolved, That in General TERRY we have a soldier and a gentleman, a man too wise to be influenced by rebel allurements, and too just to be governed by partisan feelings; and that we repose confidence in him as one who will see to it that no person who is disqualified will be permitted to obtain seats in our Legislature and thereby give us an organization that can and will secure our restoration to the Union and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolved, That we have, as ever heretofore, full confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of our Chief Magistrate, and fully indorse his course.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon General TERRY on Monday morning next, and present to him a copy of these resolutions, and to assure him that the Republican Party of Georgia fully approve of all the acts so far done towards the proper organization of the General Assembly.

The Committee appointed to wait on General TERRY, is Hon. B. Conley, President of the Senate; Hon. E. Tweedy, Representative from Richmond County; Hon. John Harris, Senator, Twenty-seventh District; Hon. John W. O'Neil, of Lowndes County; Hon. W. C. Smith, Senator Thirty-sixth District; Hon. J. M. Sims, Representative from Chatham County; Hon. J. T. Costin, Representative from Talbot County; Hon. T. G. Campbell, Senator, Second District; Hon. Virgil Hillyer, Representative from Camden County; Hon. George Wallace, Senator Twentieth District. The Committee will wait on General TERRY Monday morning, and assure him of the confidence of the loyal men.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Inquiry—Protest from a Member of the State Senate—The Plea.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 15.—In the Court of Inquiry to-day, the council for the defence filed the following plea against the jurisdiction of General RUGER, General HAINES and Major GOODFELLOW, composing the Board of Inquiry:

The ineligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the Legislature of Georgia under the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, the undersigned being officially notified of the appointment of the honorable Court, [illegible] the undersigned, with all due respect for the members of the Board, [illegible] and does hereby protest and declare that the honorable Board has no lawful right or jurisdiction to inquire into and pass judgment upon the eligibility of the undersigned to a seat in the Legislature of Georgia, for the reasons and upon the grounds following:

First—The undersigned, after a full investigation as to his qualifications, [illegible] was duly elected to the Senate of Georgia by the registered voters of the Senatorial District [illegible] and confirmed by Congress [illegible].

Second—Having passed the ordeal of registration, his eligibility was judged by the standard prescribed in the Reconstruction acts and the Constitution of Georgia, [illegible].

Third—The recent act of Congress entitled "An Act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia" does not repeal or modify the Reconstruction laws in [illegible].

Fourth—Congress itself can go no further than pass a law for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States, [illegible].

Fifth—The fourth section of the recent act declares that persons elected to the General Assembly, who shall comply with the provisions of the act by taking one of the prescribed oaths, [illegible] and if any member shall take either one of the oaths falsely, the act itself provides what shall be the punishment.

Sixth—The Constitution of the State provides one other remedy, and that is found in the power of either House to expel any of its members who may have rendered himself infamous, by perjury or any other heinous crime.

Seventh—In view of the propositions hereinbefore submitted, the undersigned most respectfully asks what is the object of the inquiry which this honorable Board is directed to institute? [illegible]

Eighth—Great as are the powers of the District Commander he has no lawful power, or rightful authority, [illegible] which Congress would correct.

Ninth—Said recent act of Congress confers, neither expressly nor by implication, any sort of authority upon the military power in the United States to interfere in the organization of the Legislature, or pass judgment upon the eligibility of its members.

Wherefore, &c. R. B. Hinton, by his attorneys, John Callen, E. H. Clark and Geo. W. Lester, make the same plea for all like cases.

The Court was engaged all day taking testimony.

Proceedings of the California Legislature—Silver Mining in Nevada—The Salvador Ship of War Denied Papers by the Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—In the Legislature, to-day, the Senate passed a bill repealing the clause in the Sunday law prohibiting theatrical amusements on the Sabbath. The Assembly adopted a resolution congratulating the people of Tennessee on having rejected the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.... The product of seventeen of the principal silver mines in Comstock Lodge, in Nevada, during the past year, was $7,388,000.... The Consul of San Salvador at this port declines issuing ship's papers to the Cicotide, formerly the ship *Chieftain*, on the ground that the vessel is intended for the Cuban trade.

Meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society—Formal Manifesto—Speeches by Prominent Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Congressional Temperance Society held a meeting to-night at the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The house was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. After singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Senator WILSON, President of the Society, read the following recommendation of the Society:

"Believing that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage causes poverty, suffering and crime; that there is safety alone in total abstinence, and that the personal pledge and cooperative effort tend to secure and maintain such abstinence, the Congressional Temperance Society suggest and recommend to the ministers and to the churches, to all temperance organizations, and the humane, philanthropic and patriotic throughout the land, to hold simultaneous meetings in their several towns, townships and city wards on the 22d of February next, the birthday of WASHINGTON, and unite in the organization of juvenile temperance societies, based on the simple pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and to adopt practicable measures to have such pledge presented to every man, woman and child over 10 years of age. There are millions of members of Christian churches, millions of children in the Sabbath and public schools, and millions of others who, it is believed, might be persuaded to pledge their faith, truth and honor, wholly to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, and this society believes if a concerted, vigorous and persistent effort were made, that one-fourth, if not one-third, of the nation would within a few months, be thus pledged and enrolled."

Senators POMEROY, of Kansas, WILLEY, of West Virginia, PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut; and Representatives WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, and FERRY, of Michigan, together with Vice-President COLFAX, respectively addressed the meeting. Senator WILSON said it was proposed to hold meetings every two weeks during the session of Congress, if churches could be procured for that purpose.

Ratification by Mississippi of the Fifteenth Amendment—The Senatorial Question.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—The Legislature to-day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The election for United States Senator will occur on Monday. E. G. EGGLESTON, the candidate for Governor last year on the Radical ticket; R. N. FLOWER, of Mississippi, and Major-General AMES are the prominent candidates. General ALCORN has written a letter to General AMES declining the Provisional Governorship.

News from the Peabody Fleet—Arrival at Madeira on New-Year's Day.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 16.—Mrs. THOMAS SHAW, of this city, received a letter from Mrs. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, of Salem, stating that she had received a cable dispatch from Sir EDWARD LAMSON, one of the executors of Peabody estate in England, informing her the fleet was at Madeira Jan. 1, and that GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL confirmed the report that three of the vessels would coal at Bermuda.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—It was expected the Salem Water Pipe case would be argued in the United States District Court yesterday, but owing to the death of a daughter of Judge LOWELL the case was postponed until next Wednesday. General BUTLER is one of the counsel.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—At 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out at No. 2 North Calvert-street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The first and second stories were occupied by CHRISTOPHER SMITH as a barber shop and bathing rooms. His loss is estimated at $10,000; covered by insurance. The third floor was occupied by W. SUMMERFIELD as a residence. His loss is $1,500, and is covered by insurance. The stocks in the adjoining stores of R. Q. TAYLOR, hatter and furrier, and Messrs. HANNA, dealer in cigars, were slightly damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, convicted of the murder of his wife by beating her to death last November, has been sentenced to eleven years, nine months and twenty-eight days in the Penitentiary, being the longest term that could be imposed.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—At Bryant's Station, Kentucky, on Thursday morning, a farmer, named CASPER GREGG, shot and killed ALBERT LOVE (colored) for an alleged attempt at assault while intoxicated. GREGG was arrested, and will doubtless be tried in a United States Court.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—A severe rain and wind storm has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours. All the streams are rising rapidly, and threaten great destruction to property.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—A heavy rain storm commenced at 2 o'clock to-day, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ALBANY.

Two Weeks of an "Honest" Legislature—Why the Assembly Adjourned—The Nominee for Canal Appraiser Withdrawn—Movement for Repeal of the "Erie" Bill—State Prison Reform, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1870.

The "short session" which the Democracy boasted at the opening of the Legislature they were going to exhibit to the admiring gaze of the people, seems likely, from present appearances, to turn out, like the other boast of their Governor about an "honest Legislature," to be only a pretence to win a little favor in advance. Two weeks of the session have already passed, and absolutely nothing has been done, except to pass an illegal and invalid resolution to rescind the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Assembly is not even organized as yet, the reporters, clerks, messengers and pages not having been announced up to the adjournment on Thursday. Only two or three of the Committees have held any meeting at all, and none of them have transacted any business whatever beyond the appointment of a clerk.

WHY THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

The pretence that the Speaker's illness was of such an alarming nature as to require a week's adjournment of the Assembly in order to enable him to recover, has not gained much credit for sincerity even among the Democratic members. They fail to see the connection between the disease and the remedy. Mr. JACOBS' friends, who number at least one-half of his party in the House, were very well satisfied with the way he was performing the duties of presiding officer; and they are not backward in declaring their belief that the reason assigned for the adjournment was as false as it was extraordinary, and that the real instigators of the movement were the Tammany Ring, who were afraid to trust JACOBS, or any other man not their tool, in the matter of referring bills to Committees and other functions, in the performance of which the Speaker is enabled to influence the course of legislation.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

There was also another potent reason why the Tammany chiefs desired a week's recess of the Legislature. I have already stated the fact, which has become more and more apparent every day of the session thus far, that the New-York delegation are not at all harmonious in their schemes for reorganizing the municipal Government of that City. Indeed, their differences are radical and apparently irreconcilable. Not that they have conflicting opinions, or any opinions at all, about theories and forms of government, municipal or otherwise; nor that they differ as to the kind of government best adapted to promote the public interests—for that is what they never think of—but their disagreements arise solely out of personal considerations touching the spoils of office that are to accrue to the party from the reorganization. It is safe to say that every Democratic member of the New-York delegation in both Houses (and they are all Democrats but one) expects a personal promotion to some lucrative office as a result of the remodeling of the Government of the metropolis. If the Commissions are retained, they want a place on them; if they are abolished, they want such substitutes as will continue or increase the number of offices to be filled and secure them places therein. Those who stand high in the confidence of Mayor HALL would like to intrust all power in his hands; those whose strength lies with the Board of Aldermen, want to give the appointments to that Board in connection with the Mayor; those who have more friends with the Assistant Aldermen want to include them among the dispensers of the coming spoils, while those who have no backers, either in the Mayoralty, or the Board of Aldermen, or Assistant Aldermen, go in for making the Commissioners and heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus all elective, and then running their chances before the people. PETER B. SWEENY tried to persuade the delegation to leave everything in his hands, and permit the Ring to concoct a model of municipal government to suit themselves, leaving to the members the glory of engineering it through the Legislature, but they couldn't "see" it. It was quite enough, they argued, that PETER had been allowed for years to control all the nominations for office and assign all the subordinate positions in the gift of the party in New-York, without coming to Albany to dictate the legislation that was to increase his power fourfold in the future. There are many members of the New-York delegation who did not want to come to Albany this Winter, but desired better places in the City. In making up the slate for the November election PETER crowded them out of the berths they desired, representing that he should want their services again in the Legislature; and now he has got them here he can't control them. There are also a few who forced their nominations for the Legislature against his wishes, and they, of course, are not disposed to stand his dictation now, but seeing they have the power in their own hands, prefer to look out for themselves. Thus it came to pass that the magnificent schemes for reconstructing the Government of New-York City, which the Democracy were to rush through the Legislature with such dispatch, resulted in a dead lock the very first week of the session, and we now hear it semi-officially announced that there is not going to be such a sweeping change after all. If the situation remained the same as when the Assembly adjourned last Thursday, it was even doubtful if any change at all could be affected, owing to the disagreement among the members; and hence the Ring devised the plan of inducing the Assembly to adjourn for a week, hoping in the meantime to bring about a compromise by coaxing and cajoling among the leading politicians in New-York, and enable the party to go on harmoniously on the reassembling of the Legislature. Whether their plans have succeeded or not will be made apparent during the coming week.

THE GOVERNOR'S REJECTED NOMINEE.

The refusal of the Senate to promptly confirm the Governor's nomination of Colonel NORTH, as Canal Appraiser, in place of Judge BROOKS, resigned, was a great surprise to his Excellency, and caused him no little mortification. As this was the first important nomination sent to the Senate by the Governor since the party got the majority in that body, it would not answer to have it go forth that he was snubbed by his Senatorial advisers at the very outset, and so an excuse must be found for withdrawing the nomination. The story has gone forth that Judge BROOKS had never resigned the office at all, but had merely written out his resignation and stuck it in a pigeon hole, when some wag came along and indorsed it in an envelope and addressed it to the Governor, who, thinking it was genuine, promptly sent in to the Senate the name of his successor. This may seem highly plausible to some people, and perhaps it is as good a story as could be invented on so short notice, but it is altogether "too thin." The truth is, the resignation was sent in, but it was not confirmed. If Judge BROOKS has been persuaded to reconsider his resignation, so far good. It keeps a Republican and a valuable public servant in office, and helps extricate the Governor from an unpleasant dilemma.

GENET'S BOMBSHELL.

Senator HARRY GENET signalized his last appearance in the Senate on Friday by introducing a bill to abolish the iniquitous law passed last year, enabling the Erie Railroad usurpers to perpetuate themselves in office for all time to come. Senator GENET, as is well known, owes the Tammany Ring a grudge for trying to defeat his nomination for the Senate last Fall, and as the Erie Ring and the Tammany Ring are so closely identified, this bill may be intended as part payment of the old score of revenge, and at the same time as a hint to admit him to full membership in the dual Ring and an equal share in the spoils. There is no doubt that Governor HOFFMAN would like to see the law abolished, and would be still better pleased if the public would forget that he ever signed it.

MORE DEMAGOGISM.

The Democracy are making great pretensions just now about reforms that they are going to institute in the management of the State Prisons, and simultaneously with this hue and cry the new Democratic State Prison Inspectors have just removed Dr. CHARLES E. VAN ANDEN from the Superintendency of the Insane Asylum for convicts connected with the Auburn Prison, and substituted Dr. G. W. WILKIE, a Democrat, in his place. This has never been regarded as a political office, and Dr. VAN ANDEN was appointed solely on account of his eminent fitness for the position, he having made insanity a special study. But the Democratic Inspectors discovered by some means that he voted the Republican ticket, and they forthwith displace him by a man incompetent for the post. This pioneer act of "reform" in prison management transfers $2,500 a year from the pocket of a Republican into that of a Democrat. S.

The District of Georgia—Important Order by General Terry.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—A sub-district, to consist of the counties of Warren, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Columbia and Glasscock, in Georgia, is hereby constituted, and Brevet Major JACOB KLINE, Captain Eighteenth United States Infantry, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Barnett Station, Warren County.

Brevet Major KLINE will be held responsible for the preservation of order within the limits of the sub-district, and will promptly arrest all persons who may commit or have committed acts of violence or lawlessness, or in any way disturbed the public peace, holding them subject to instructions from these headquarters, and reporting in each case his action by mail or telegraph, as the occasion may require; he will report also the name of any civil officer who may neglect or refuse to discharge his duty in maintaining the public peace, and will recommend a suitable person to fill his place.

By order of Brevet Major-General TERRY.

J. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fire in Carlisle-street—Culpable Error.

At 9:10 o'clock last night the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police gave an alarm for a fire at No. 11 Carlisle-street, signal No. 15. The operator at Firemen's Hall gave the signal No. 71, and thus sent the engines on a false alarm. At 9:30 P. M. the Police reported to the Central Office that no response had been made to the alarm, when the operator sounded Firemen's Hall and had the error corrected, the firemen reaching the scene at 9:50 P. M. District Engineer and "Chief of Brigade" CONNOLLY were the first to arrive, and [illegible] the forces as they came up. The Fire Brigade were of no use, however, as Sergeant ESTERBROOK and four men of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire occurred in the three-story and attic brick building No. 11 Carlisle-street, occupied on the first, third and attic floors by JOHN GRIFFIN as a boarding house, the remaining floor having private tenants. The fire originated from a cigar in the front attic, and caused a loss of $800 on building, owned by THOS. BRENNAN, and $200 on GRIFFIN's furniture. The prompt action of the Police prevented an extensive fire, as the Fire Department was wholly misled by the error of the operator. The new system of alarm will soon be in operation and prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Question—Governor Walker's Forthcoming Message—The San Domingo Annexation Question—The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—Cost of Pig Iron—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The event of the past week has been the substantial admission of Virginia back into the Union, from which she practically seceded nine years ago. Congress took hold of the subject very promptly on the first day of its reassembling, and its grip of the subject had not loosened in either House, until on Friday evening the House of Representatives passed the bill of unconditional admission. In the Senate the debate progressed so far that, had there been a session on Saturday, a final vote would have been taken, and the admission of the State, so far as Congress is concerned, would have been completed. But on Monday the House bill will be moved as a substitute for that of the Senate, and will undoubtedly be agreed to, as it is almost exactly the same as the bill before the Senate which was reported by the Judiciary Committee. There is some regret among some Republicans that the bill of admission does not require the simple enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. This has been required of other States, and would not have been objectionable to any party in Virginia, as a very large majority, if not all, of the members of the Legislature can qualify under its provisions. Senator EDMUNDS' amendment, now pending in the Senate, contemplates this and nothing more, and if agreed to by the Senate, will be promptly concurred in by the House. The Senate votes finally to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The Virginia Legislature will reassemble immediately upon the admission of the State, and Governor WALKER is already preparing his Message, in anticipation of that event. One of the first things to receive attention will be the condition of the bonded debt of the State, in regard to which it is understood the Governor will recommend measures calculated to redound largely to his own honor and to the credit of the State. It will evidently not be the fault of Governor WALKER if the future of Virginia, financial, material and political, is not a bright one.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

As efforts are making in certain quarters to convey false information to the people regarding the San Domingo Annexation Treaty, it should be stated that the influences thus engaged are those which are always most active in favor of similar projects when, to use a Washington phrase, "there is money in it." Probably no object of this kind was ever effected with a clearer record than this. So far as outside parties in favor of annexation are concerned, they were utterly at a loss to determine what the action of the Government would be. They frequently sought to approach the President, but, with one or two exceptions, he declined even to converse with them on the subject; and, to their offers of their services in the matter, he uniformly replied that when he had business of that character he preferred to select his own agents. This he did with complete success, and what disgusts the newspaper and Congressional lobby here is the fact that the project seems likely to go through, as a significant measure of the Administration policy in the West Indies, without even the meagre drippings of the Alaska case. The attempt to show that the United States Government will become responsible for the English loan of £420,000 sterling, only £50,000 of which has ever been delivered, will assume a very ridiculous attitude when the text of that contract is made public. I have seen a translation of the same from the official Spanish copy, and the conditions of the seventh article render nugatory the entire compact. The principal condition is that the entire amount of the loan should be delivered during the last six months of the year 1869. That not having been complied with a subsequent tender would be of no avail. The payment of the £50,000 already delivered, is provided for by including it in the schedule of obligations, to the payment of which the Dominican Government agree to devote the money received from the United States. As to the Samana Bay treaty being regarded as a better bargain or more important than the annexation treaty, I have yet to hear a single expression to that effect. No one is so weak as to believe that simple possession by this Government would not make the whole island peaceful and prosperous; and, as in ten years we should pay on the lease of Samana the price of the whole island, annexation is by far the better as a mere matter of economy, to say nothing of considerations of public policy.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Banking Currency Committee began their explorations yesterday into the September gold conspiracy by the examination of Mr. BENEDICT, President of the Gold Exchange Bank; Mr. HODGKINS, Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration of the Gold Board; and Mr. BOWEN, banker and broker. Mr. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, though present, was not examined for want of time. The examination yesterday was conducted with a view to guide future investigations; and to this end Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. HODGKINS explained largely the nature of the transactions of the Board and the Bank, and the complications of the conspiracy. As a consequence but few material facts were elicited, though the Committee will be greatly aided in their further work by what they learned from these gentlemen. Mr. STOUT will be examined to-morrow, and probably others who have not yet arrived. The Sergeant-at-Arms who went to New-York to subpoena witnesses, has made a return of "Not found" on Messrs. FISK and GOULD. The reason of their absence as given was the strike on the Erie Road. Messrs. FISK and GOULD may be assured that they will be beyond the reach of process while obeying the mandate of the House, so they can come on without fear. Should they decline, then the House has a peculiar process of its own, beyond the reach of which they will not be very long, and against which the injunctions of BARNARD and BALCOM are of no effect.

OCEAN CABLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee have agreed upon a bill on the subject of ocean cables which will be reported to-morrow, and which provides that all lines not started when the question was first introduced into Congress, shall be required to conform to reciprocal regulations in the matter of concessions and privileges. This excepts the English and the Cuban. And the section provides that in case of the consolidation of any two or more lines, and a consequent advance of the tariff of rates, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to fix the rate until Congress shall be able to take action on the subject.

COST OF MANUFACTURING PIG IRON.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow send to the Senate the reply of Commissioner WELLS to the resolution offered by Senator SCOTT on Friday, asking for the data on which the Commissioner bases his statement that the cost of making pig iron does not exceed $20 per ton. This reply will completely expose the double dealing of some of the men in the iron interest, and will fully sustain the Commissioner's statements by quotations from the letters of manufacturers themselves. One of the facts which reflects with great severity upon the pig iron interest, is the refusal of a great many of them to furnish any information as to the cost of their production. The letter of the Commissioner will put them in a very bad light.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Some inquiry is being made as to what is the *status* of the Census bill in the Senate. It was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws before the recess, but no action has yet been taken. The measure, if it is to pass at all, can suffer very little delay, and it is therefore deemed desirable to have early action in the Senate.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Governor SAFFORD, of Arizona, and delegate MCCORMICK had an extended interview with the President, and also with General SHERMAN and the Secretary of War, on Saturday, in regard to a more efficient warfare against the Indians in that Territory. Their representations of the present precarious life of the people of Arizona were listened to by General SHERMAN with much patience, as was also their appeal for more troops, although he could promise them nothing, at least until the new Army bill should be passed. There is a persistent appeal for additional troops in Montana and Arizona, and bills to enable those Territories to raise some volunteer regiments are shortly to be introduced in the House.

ALASKA AND CALIFORNIA.

General SHERMAN has given General THOMAS, commanding Department of California, authority to merge the Department of Alaska with the Northern District, which will comprise all of the States and Territories north of California. If General THOMAS acts upon this authority, General JEFF. C. DAVIS will be made the District Commander of Southern California and Arizona Territory, with headquarters at San Diego. General THOMAS is at present making the tour of the lower district.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

While the votes upon the question of the admission of Virginia were being counted on Friday last, Governor WALKER, who had been anxiously awaiting the verdict in an ante-room, approached Mr. BINGHAM and said, "Sir, as the Governor of Virginia, I heartily thank you for your course in this matter. Virginia, I am sure, Sir, will never prove recreant or act unworthy the confidence you have placed in her." Mr. BINGHAM replied, "I trust you are cured, Sir. I have never met you before, Governor, but am pleased to meet you now. I have only performed what I have considered to be my duty, but am gratified if I have met your approbation."

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

A convention of letter carriers assembles here to-morrow to adopt measures looking to an increase of their pay. One delegate comes from every city, and to-night they are visiting Congressmen and others who are in a position to help them in advocating their cause and urging their claims. The general sentiment is that they are entitled to some increased compensation, but there does not appear to be much probability that Congress will do anything for them.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL arrived here this morning, and will remain during the Winter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A joint meeting of the United States Indian Commission, the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner PARKER, was held yesterday, at the Department of the Interior. The session lasted from 10 to 4 o'clock and was largely attended. Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, was Chairman, and JACOB V. FARWELL, of Illinois, Secretary. After prayer by ex-Governor LANE, of Indiana, Senator HARLAN asked Mr. BRUNOT, Chairman of the Commission, to give an account of the trip made in the Indian Territory by himself and colleagues, Commissioners DODGE and BISHOP, which he did briefly, though graphically. Commissioner COLYER was then asked to repeat his report of the day previous on Arizona and New Mexico. The Secretary of the Interior urged upon the Congressional Committees the value of the services of this commission which, he said, although it had been in existence only six months, had visited half the Indian tribes in the Union at an expense so small; they spent less than one-third of the small appropriation of $25,000, and served wholly without pay. He considered it of great value to the Department, and hoped Congress would continue it permanently. Commissioner BISHOP said that one serious objection to the present management of the tribes was the constant change of agents, and sometimes of policy. Hardly any agent at the present time had been with the tribes they had charge of for over six months. Commissioner LANE, of Indiana, said he thought we should make no more treaties with the Indians, and thought Commissioner COLYER's proposal for a code of laws and constabulary a good one. Senator CORBETT, of Oregon, regretted the removal of Rev. Mr. WILBURN from his mission in Oregon, and spoke highly of his work. He hoped the Commission would visit Oregon next Summer. Senator HARLAN called earnest attention to the serious difficulties in the way of dealing with the Indians without treaties. The first step in negotiations, or when interviews with the Indians to make them move from their old homes required their consent, and that involved a bargain, which was a treaty. A general discussion here ensued on the wisdom of abandoning treaties, in which Senators ROSS and POMEROY, of Kansas, HARLAN and CORBETT, and Congressmen CLARKE, DEWEESE and others, joined. General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complained of the want of discretionary powers in the expenditure of money or supplies for Indians. It frequently happened some trifling clause in the act defining its appropriations kept money tied up in his hands for months. He had now over $100,000 for the Navajos, which he could not use from this restriction. He believed in abolishing the treaty system, and thought reservations essential. Commissioner COLYER concluded the session with an earnest appeal for the Indians in Alaska, giving a favorable account of both the people and the country.

A CHEROKEE DELEGATION.

A delegation of Cherokees, headed by Mr. DOWNING, their chief, have arrived at Washington. Their legal advisers are Messrs. WATTERSTON & CRAWFORD, of this city. The treaty made last year between them and the Government was not ratified by the Senate for want of time, and they are here more especially with reference to that subject. Under the treaty of 1866, the Government acquired the right to settle Indians upon Cherokee territory, the condition being that the price of the lands thus occupied should be agreed upon between the Cherokees and the settlers; but in case of disagreement as to this provision, the President was authorized to fix the price. It appears, however, that many of these Indians, already settled, are without money to pay for the land, and have not sufficient intelligence and skill to make good the obligation. Accordingly it became necessary (the Cherokees having received no compensation for parting with their land, and having an acknowledged fee simple under former treaties) to make a new one—the treaty now pending before the Senate, by which it is proposed to sell twelve or thirteen millions of acres to the Government for about $6,000,000, in order that the Cherokees may have no further complications with other tribes, and that the Government, in the settlement of the Indians, may have the entire control of them, besides paying the compensation due to the Cherokees for the lands now appropriated by the Government. The Cherokees will retain the land on which their nation is now settled. There is every prospect, under present circumstances, that the treaty will be ratified.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

An organization under the title of the Island Institute for Industrial Evening and Sunday Schools, has gone into operation, with Rev. Dr. PARKER as President, S. S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, Vice-President, and A. K. BROWN, Treasurer. It is designed mainly to afford instruction and religious culture to about 4,000 colored people living in the Southern part of Washington, where they outnumber the whites six to one. A very large and encouraging meeting held to-day, was addressed by Professor B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, and Hon. T. W. FERRY, of Michigan.

RECEPTION OF THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Mr. ELISHA H. ALLEN was introduced on Saturday to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Hawaii. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you my letters of credence from His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. He especially instructed me to express to the President his earnest desire that the friendly relations which have always existed between the Government of the United States and his own should be perpetuated and strengthened. You are aware, Mr. President, that the people of the United States residing in the Hawaiian Kingdom are more numerous than all other foreigners there, and that they have important interests in agriculture, navigation and commerce. They have largely contributed to build up a commerce with the United States, which may be increased to the benefit of both countries. The productions of the one are in the main unlike those of the other, and hence all reasonable facilities for an interchange will be mutually advantageous. In view of the geographical position of the Islands, which afford a central and safe resort for shipping, and of the commercial relations with the United States, some further treaty stipulations are regarded as desirable and highly important. The King desires to adopt the most liberal policy, and he feels assured from the past intercourse with the Government of the United States, that the same spirit will mark its course in the future.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. ALLEN: I am pleased to receive you as the representative of the sovereign of a country so interesting to the United States as the Kingdom of Hawaii. His desire to strengthen the friendly understanding between the two countries is friendly reciprocated by me. I am well aware of those intimate business and personal relations to which you refer, and have every disposition to strengthen them by such further treaty stipulations as may be supposed to be advantageous or necessary. It is hoped that your official residence here may contribute to this result.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION.

A number of the members of Congress express themselves in favor of a comparatively early adjournment, some of them thinking that with industry they can finish the necessary legislation by the 1st of May. Many bills have already been prepared by the Committees, several of them having sat during the holidays for that purpose. Owing to the large number of contested election cases—at least thirty of them, but few of which, however, have been prepared for action in the House—it is supposed that on the aggregate at least three weeks will be consumed in disposing of them; but as to the other subjects of national character, they can be passed upon in the same length of time. Such are the private views of practical legislators concerning adjournment.

THE MURDER OF MALCOLM CLARK.

Last Fall MALCOLM CLARK, a prominent citizen of Montana Territory, was murdered by Blackfeet Indians in his own house. The murderers were indicted, and Mr. N. P. LANGFORD came to Washington by request of the authorities and citizens, to ask of the President that the United States Marshal should proceed with whatever force was necessary to execute the warrant of arrest. The Montana delegate, Mr. CAVANAUGH, strongly urged such a policy on the Executive. The President fully recognized the duty of the Government, but some doubt having been expressed in the Cabinet as to whether civil process could be executed against the resistance of an entire Indian tribe, the question was not immediately determined. Information just received from Montana indicates that the most resolute measures to execute the criminal laws of the Territory have been adopted. On the 2d of December Major SULLY and Captain POPE, accompanied by United States Marshal WHEELER and an adequate military force, left Helena for Teton River, to demand from the Blackfeet Indians the surrender of the murderers of CLARK, and, if necessary, to arrest them by force.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. CLAPP.

Mr. CLAPP, the Public Printer, annoyed by the newspaper and private attacks upon his official integrity, has had interviews with members of the Committee on Printing in each House, urging that they thoroughly investigate his conduct, in order that he may have an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. No direct charge against him has been made by members of Congress, but rather by implication. There seems to be no doubt that his request will be complied with.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Next week the National Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city. The leading objects are stated to be the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia, and the passage of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to secure that object. Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, THEODORE TILTON and others will be present.

STAFF RANK OF THE NAVY.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have been considering the question of relative rank, and are only waiting to receive the report of the Board on that subject before embodying their views in a form to be acted upon by the House.

LABOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the National Labor Union Congress of America, consisting of RICHARD F. TREVILLICK, President; A. T. ACVE, Vice-President; ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Illinois; JOHN MAGUIRE, of Missouri; A. M. PUETT, of Indiana, members of the Committee, are here preparing an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the demands of the workingmen of the nation.

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from Mr. WEBB, United States Consul at Zanzibar, dated the 2d of October last, in which he says: "Last evening a letter was received at the British Consulate here from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, bearing the very recent date of May 30, 1869. By Dr. KIRK's kindness in showing me the letter, we learn that the great traveler had at last reached Ugigi, on the Yanganyika Lake, where he had found his supplies. He wrote in good health and spirits, and announced his intention of traveling to the windward of Yanganyika until some boatmen and further supplies, for which he now sends, reach Ugigi."

Brigham Young on Turkish Baths and Presidential Aspirations.

The Latter Day Prophet has addressed the following words of comfort to the modest friend of the Mormons in this City:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 4, 1870.

Hon. George Francis Train, New-York:

DEAR SIR: * * * We read of you and your progress with considerable interest. The fact is, that your visit among the people here was highly appreciated, and there are many evidences of this in the kindly expressions uttered towards you. * * * I regret that our opportunities for conversation were so limited, and will be pleased to meet you at any future period business or pleasure may bring you in our midst.

As an item of news, I may inform you that a Turkish bath house is in course of erection in this city, under the superintendence of an active, energetic agent, who has taken pains to acquaint himself thoroughly with the *modus operandi*.

* * * * Our mutual friends, President GEORGE A. SMITH and Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON, send to you their best respects, and join with me in saying, "Success to you in your race for the Presidency."

Yours, with respect, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

To this TRAIN responded, plastering BRIGHAM with praises, urging him to resist the United States Government, and promising to "tear down a Puritan church or two in New-York by way of diversion" the moment the forces of the Government march on Utah.

Mr. Beecher's Salary—He Declines to Receive the Offered Advance.

Previous to his discourse yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. BEECHER referred, with an appearance of hesitation and embarrassment unusual with him, to an offer recently made him of an increase of salary from $12,500, as at present, to $20,000. He was, he said, grateful for the feeling which had prompted that offer, but he could on no account entertain the idea of accepting it. He had now sufficient for his needs and was satisfied. The offer of an increase therefore, he decisively declined.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Progress of Canada in Railway Enterprise—New Lines—Their Business and Prospects—Railway Excitement in Ontario—New Projects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

Canada, in spite of its proverbial slowness, may be said to have made remarkable progress in railway enterprise. Less than twenty years ago there were not ten miles of railroad in operation throughout the whole of what is now known as the Dominion, but since 1852, 2,500 miles have been added, several lines are in course of construction and others are projected, including the Intercolonial, which, if not the most important, will certainly be the longest. The principal lines have been built during the last fifteen years, and the greater part of the Grand Trunk was opened between 1856 and 1859. Under the General Railways Consolidation act, city, town and county municipalities were empowered to take stock in railroads, and in this way the construction of lines was greatly facilitated. Unhappily, however, some of the towns almost irretrievably involved themselves by borrowing from the Municipal Loan Fund and investing in railroads. Some have paid the interest, but more have done nothing at all, while none have reduced the principal by a single fraction. This is certainly not an encouraging view, but the roads generally have prospered, notwithstanding the many drawbacks they have had to encounter, and very few—some three or four short lines—have been abandoned. The Grand Trunk was looked upon as a heavy drag on the proprietors and the old Province of Canada, but it has latterly been doing so much better as to encourage the hope that, ere long, it will be in a fair way to return something for the immense outlay incurred in its construction.

The Great Western Railway, by far the most successful line in the country, suffered some slight reverses, but it is now making larger earnings than ever before, the returns for the first week in December showing an increase of $30,000. This road was opened in 1853, under highly favorable circumstances. The management was intrusted to Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, who drew around him some of the best railway talent he could find, but he was not fortunate enough to secure for himself the continued approval of the proprietors, and in 1862 he was relieved of his duties, having in the meantime been appointed manager of the Grand Trunk, a position he has held ever since. He was succeeded in the management of the Great Western by Mr. THOS. SWINYARD, a gentleman possessing considerable ability, and supposed to enjoy the confidence of the English Board of Directors to the fullest extent up to within the past few weeks; but this appears to have been a mistake, for he has acted upon a hint given to him, and resigned his position. It was rumored that he incurred unnecessary liabilities, to which strong objections were raised by the Board, but this can hardly be correct, as Mr. SWINYARD was under the control of a Canadian Board of Directors as well; it is certain, at any rate, that there was a manifest desire to get rid of him. That there has been a great want of harmony between Mr. SWINYARD and the English directors cannot well be denied, and it is equally patent that he became particularly obnoxious to the managers of the United States lines with which the Great Western has running connections. The cause of the difficulty is not clearly understood, but the opinion prevails that he could not be induced to view matters in any other light than his own. The interruption of good feeling thus created had an injurious effect and must have operated rather seriously against the interests of the Great Western. Mr. SWINYARD has been replaced by Mr. W. K. MUIR, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central, who is to be known as Superintendent, instead of Manager, of the line. Mr. MUIR was at first connected with the Great Western, under Mr. BRYDGES, and subsequently received the appointment of Manager of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, where he remained some years. His energy and ability, while connected with one of the Scottish lines, induced Mr. BRYDGES to select him for one of the most important positions on the Great Western, and he was only transferred to the Detroit and Milwaukee because the affairs of that road—in which the proprietors of the Great Western have so large an interest—were in a condition requiring all the tact and skill of an experienced Railway man. The directors of the Michigan Central were not slow to perceive Mr. MUIR's practical abilities and availed themselves at the first opportunity of his unwearying energy and steady perseverance, and now there appears to be little doubt that his appointment to the Great Western has been brought about through the united exertions of the Michigan and the New-York Central directors.

The position of the Great Western as the connecting link between the Eastern and Western States has long rendered it an object of attraction to railway men in the United States, but particularly those who were seeking for the shortest and speediest route between New-York and Chicago. What wonder, then, that rumor should attribute to Commodore VANDERBILT a desire to lease or purchase the line. So great has railway competition become between the East and the West, that the three rival lines now competing for the travel and traffic to and from Chicago are seeking for the nearest way to New-York. An outlet through Canada is calculated not only to shorten the distance, but greatly lessen the cost of transport. Although the Michigan Central and the New-York Central find it to their interest to have running connections with the Great Western, they have discovered that it is necessary, if possible, to have a still shorter route, in order that they may compete successfully with other lines which do not touch Canada. So close and spirited is the rivalry now going on that the two Central Companies have entered into an arrangement by which they will obtain the same advantages as if the Great Western were part and parcel of those lines. The distance across the Western Peninsula, it is well known, could be considerably shortened, and with that object various attempts have been made to run a line from a point opposite Buffalo to the Detroit River. Several charters have been obtained, the last of which was an extension of the Erie and Niagara Road, beginning at Niagara and ending at Fort Erie. The extension charter was obtained to run a line from Fort Erie to Amherstburg, or Windsor, but it was found to be utterly impracticable in consequence of its compelling the adoption of the broad-gauge track, which would be inoperative for a continuous through line of trains. The promoter of this project, Mr. W. A. THOMSON, who was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Erie and Niagara Railway, now operated by the Great Western Company, made many efforts to carry out his scheme, but all to no effect, as capitalists in the United States, upon whom he depended for the money to build the road, refused to listen to him unless he could guarantee the same gauge as the American lines. Ultimately he got a hearing. The Great Western had been permitted to put down a third rail, thus insuring a continuous gauge from New-York to the furthest point westward. Mr. THOMSON, as a matter of course, decided that his line must be built on the narrow gauge, and with that object he applied to the Legislature at its recent session, for an amended charter. He had, meanwhile, entered into negotiations with certain capitalists, to provide the necessary funds for the construction of this new line. Other parties entered the field and proposed, in conjunction with the New-York Midland, to run a line from some point on the Niagara to the St. Clair River, crossing the Great Western at Glencoe, thirty miles west of London. These parties also applied for a charter. A powerful opposition was at once organized in the interest of the Great Western, to prevent either charter being obtained, and Mr. JOY, of the Michigan Central, and Messrs. MCMASTER and MCINNES, of the Great Western, also caused application to be made for a charter to substitute a line for the proposed Southern lines, which was neither more nor less than a short line from a point on the Niagara River, to connect with the Great Western, at Glencoe. As this would shorten the distance by fifty miles, leaving only one hundred miles of road to be built, the scheme was considered a most desirable one for the two Central roads, and they naturally fell in with it. This new project caused the other applicants for charters to amalgamate, and Mr. THOMSON therefore agreed to change the route of his line by proposing to run it to the St. Clair River. A fierce struggle ensued in the Legislature, the friends of the Great Western triumphing at first, but before the House rose both charters were passed, and also one for what is called the Southwestern Air line, the latter to be put in operation in case the Canada Southern should fail, and to run from Glencoe to the St. Clair, where it would connect with the Michigan Air line from St. Clair City to Chicago. The object now will be for the promoters of the short line, or Canada Air line, to organize and build it at once. This is the intention, and thus the amalgamated roads—for they will be in a measure amalgamated after the construction of the Air line—will secure what they have been seeking so long, the shortest way across Canada.

Railway excitement has been carried to the highest pitch in Ontario during the past few months, the battle of rival lines having been keenly fought both in and out of the Legislature. The hardest conflict was between Toronto and Hamilton. Two lines had been projected and chartered, one to connect Lake Huron with Lake Ontario at Toronto, and the other to start from Guelph—where it would connect with the road to Hamilton—and terminate also on Lake Huron. For a long distance they would be parallel lines, and of course could not both be constructed. It was deemed advisable, therefore, to consult the people of the municipalities along the route, in order to secure their coöperation and material support. The consequence was a spirited rivalry, some of the municipalities voting bonuses to one line, and some to the other. A commencement having been made with the Hamilton Road, its friends were in a better position to ask further support, and finally they asked the County of Bruce for $250,000, and with that they offered to construct the whole line without demanding anything further. Some weeks of stumping was done by the delegates representing the two cities, and, at last, an appeal being made to the people, the result was favorable to Hamilton by a small majority of votes. This would seem to settle the Toronto scheme, at least for the present.

The project of running a railway to the extremity of the northwestern section of this Province, bordering on Lake Huron, is one of more than mere local interest, for if the line now in course of construction should be completed, it would form an important link in a line of communication between the Northwest Territory and the more eastern portions of the Dominion. Terminating at the furthest point on Lake Huron, it would lessen the distance of navigation to the head of Lake Superior, the point whence communication can alone be run through British territory to Winnipeg or Fort Garry. The importance of such a line can scarcely be estimated now, but the time will come when it will prove the shortest and most direct route to the quarter indicated. Toronto, having failed in the rivalry for the occupation of this route, has taken another line in hand, to be called the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Railway, which, it is proposed, will form the first link in a future railway to the Northwest Territory. The object is certainly a very comprehensive one, but not likely to be realized in the present generation, or perhaps even in the next. In the meantime the proposed road will run back into the new settlements of Muskoka, provided the money can be obtained to build it with. Toronto has so many projects on hand just now that this line will probably have to remain longer in abeyance than some people imagine. The road is much needed, and as the present Northern Railroad would be used for a great distance it would not be difficult to build it if the country through which it is to pass were rich enough to give the needed aid. The road to Lake Nipissing is the one that will be built first. The greatest progress has been made with that, and there appears to be every prospect of its completion within a reasonable time.

Two other important lines have been chartered—the Norfolk and Brantford and the Madoc and Kingston. The latter is designed to open up the extensive country lying between Kingston and the Hastings Gold District, which, by the way, is not so much spoken of as formerly. The mineral wealth of this part of the country, apart from the gold deposits, is known to be very great, and the proposed railway will be of immense benefit to the development of the vast riches the district contains. The other road will run through a rich agricultural country, and afford railway accommodation to a large extent of country now unserved. These new lines will be pushed forward with vigor, and in two or three years the country will have added more miles of railway than it at present possesses.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—Woman Suffrage—Minority Representation—The Walsh Murder—The Missing Sheriff—Chicago Officials, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

For the past two days the weather has been extremely cold. The thermometer stood at 10° below zero yesterday morning, with a fine west wind blowing.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention has again assembled after the holiday recess, and has gone vigorously at the work—of plundering, after the most approved fashion of our modern Legislatures. That august body has been a month doing nothing, except wrangle about unimportant matters. The session, as now indicated, will be a long one. About half the Committees have a majority of one party, and the other half of its opponents. So in all matters where there can be a political division there will be, and the prospects are that the discussions will be about endless. The women are on hand, asking to have their plank inserted into the Constitution. The Convention will be largely petitioned on this point, and we expect to see an article giving the right of voting to women separately submitted. The Convention yesterday revived the almost-forgotten 8th of January, and passed a glorification resolution unanimously. An attempt will be made to ingraft the minority representative principle into the Constitution; but unless the Democrats favor it as a means of getting into power in the parts of the State where their cause is now hopeless, it will not succeed. There will undoubtedly be a constitutional provision against releasing the Central Railroad from paying into the State Treasury the seven per cent. of its gross earnings.

WIFE MURDERER PARDONED.

Wife murder has been quite a fashionable amusement in this city for the past two or three years, and it has been done with great impunity. What is called justice with us has become a farce; and the way it is administered has given immunity to crime. The last wife murder was such a cold-blooded, shocking affair, that every decent citizen wished to see the criminal meet with the extreme penalty of the law. WALSH committed bigamy by marrying his victim, and this coming to her knowledge, she refused to live with him. He lay in wait and shot her as she crossed the threshold of the house of her parents. They were both in poor health, and the shock of seeing his favorite child murdered before his eyes was so great that the father died within a couple of days. The mother lingered until about two weeks since, when she, too, died. The proof was positive, and the jury without hesitation pronounced WALSH guilty, and fixed his sentence—as juries are allowed to do in this State—death by hanging. He was an Irishman, and some small Irish politicians busied themselves in his behalf, and badgered the Mayor and Common Council to sign a petition to the Governor to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, which he, in moment of weakness, has done. It is not improbable that this clemency will cost half a dozen wives their lives. Our citizens are very indignant at such ill-timed clemency, and the leading papers are denouncing it in round terms.

A MISSING SHERIFF.

It is probable that the Sheriff of this county has actually run away from a $25,000 a year office—strange as it may seem. He is one of those loose officials with whom we have been greatly blessed of late years. Some two or three months ago he was mysteriously shot while in his office, and he and his friends were very anxious to hush up the affair. But it leaked out that there was a woman in the case. On the 18th of December he left the city, ostensibly for Cincinnati, where he has a brother residing. He has not been heard of since. The woman has also disappeared from her accustomed haunts, and it is supposed that the pair are in company. FISHER, the Sheriff, borrowed over $10,000 of his friends a few days before he left. They are on the anxious seat, and have already commenced proceedings to recover. He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances when the creditors strip them. This is a specimen of Chicago morality. Our party machinery, being run by the dispatches given in the list of officials very frequently. Even the Reform Party, since the last election, has appointed notorious gamblers and drunkards to important offices, but we cannot well expect better things where 2,300 saloons are almost omnipotent in municipal affairs.

THE POLICE.

Just previous to the late election the Police Commissioners were authorized to appoint seventy-five additional to the Police Force. The pressure was tremendous, and there were over two thousand applications for the places. With the instincts of true city politicians, the Commissioners, for the most part, made their selections from the *habitués* of the saloons and slums of the city—the source of municipal political power. The consequence has been, that since then a good portion of their time, when in session, has been taken up in the trial and discharge of their appointees for drunkenness, theft and other peccadilloes. Our citizens are convinced that the Police are parties to, or at least cognizant of a large share of the burglaries committed, as but very few arrests are made.

SOME GENERAL MATTERS.

Several deaths from trichina have taken place recently in Kane, Boone and McHenry Counties, from eating diseased pork. A day or two ago I had a view, at the Microscopical Society's meeting, of several specimens containing the insect, animal or worm. One was a piece of muscle from the leg of a woman who died near Marengo, in McHenry County. We could see the worms in large numbers. They were full of life and animation. The hog cholera is very fatal in many parts of this State. It is confined, however, mostly to distillery fed animals. In some localities large numbers have died. The Soldiers' Home of this city has now forty-three inmates and $1,300 on hand in United States bonds. This institution was founded by the ladies of this City, and has been supported by voluntary contributions, with the exception of a single appropriation from the State Legislature. The greatest part of its funds, however, was derived from the great Sanitary Fair held in this City. Real estate business is reported quite heavy—$500,000 last week. From what I know of the general stagnation, however, I am inclined to think that a goodly portion of this is covered by fictitious transactions. Money is yet close, and business has relapsed into its usual midwinter dullness.

CURRENT NOTES.

General C. H. SMITH assumed command of the Department of Louisiana on the 7th inst.

Bishop CHASE, of New-Hampshire, is very ill, and probably cannot live many days.

The thermometer marked eighteen degrees below zero at Burlington, Vt., on Friday morning last.

The Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., which cost the Government $40,000, was sold at auction last week for $4,000.

A portrait of JOHN C. CALHOUN was last week presented to the South Carolina Society, one of the oldest social organizations in that city.

The Rhode Island Senate has passed a bill to cede to the General Government that State's interest in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

A Canadian paper thinks that HENRY FOWLER, one of its advertisers, and a dealer in eggs, has a very appropriate name.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* talks about the "benignant influence" of the Kuklux Klan in Tennessee.

Judge AARON LOVELAND, of Norwich, Vt., the last survivor of DANIEL WEBSTER's class in Dartmouth College, died on the 3d inst., aged 90 years.

The Lexington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes that General ROBERT E. LEE will not be able to attend the funeral of Mr. PEABODY.

Gen. ELIJAH RISLEY, an esteemed citizen of Fredonia, died on Sunday, 9th inst., aged eighty-two years and eight months. He was a Whig member of Congress in 1849-51.

Managers of Vermont railroads have decided that they will hereafter issue no half-fare tickets unless the applicants guarantee at least twenty-five passengers.

And now a Pittsburg druggist has made his little mistake. He gave pulverized opium for pulverized rhubarb, and a child which was given the dose was murdered.

Philadelphia's expenses last year were $14,013,124. The cash in the treasury on the 1st inst. amounted to $1,204,012, and the funded debt of the city to $49,481,000.

A Natchez man obtained much currency a few days ago by charging some emigrants from Alabama a dollar a wagon for crossing a bridge which has been free for the last forty years.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that the creditors of the American Steamship Company have taken one of its steamers and the bondholders the other.

Thirty individuals in New-Bedford, Mass., are compelled to knock at seven doors seven times before they can obtain admission to an attic where the prohibited liquor is sold.

Boston papers report that Judge RICHARDSON has not declined the Presidency of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He still has the matter under consideration.

Noticing the report that a "reliable" paper is to be established in Chicago, an envious Detroit paper remarks that however it may be with the rest of the word, there is certainly an opening in the "able" part.

A site has been selected for the building of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and its erection will be commenced as soon as practicable. Its estimated cost is $125,000, and the Society have but $46,465.

A Pennsylvania man who received $4 more than he was entitled to as premiums at the Ohio State Fair in 1858, endured the gnawing of conscience until last Christmas, when he sent back the money but without interest, because the mistake was the Society's and not his."

An old citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, awoke one night last week and found himself hanging by the hands to the window sill of his sleeping room, eighteen feet from the ground. He struggled to get back but fell and was considerably bruised.

A Maine soldier has had his name removed from the pension rolls, saying he has regained his health and does not need the pension. Commissioner VAN AERNAM wrote him that his name "should go down into history as a worthy example for the coming generations."

Some of the people of Hull, Mass., want to be annexed to Boston. The desire is very flattering to the Bostonians, for they have always believed that "as goes Hull so goes the rest of the State," and they expect, if they acquire that, to swallow up the entire Commonwealth.

A Maryland State Senator has introduced a bill requiring persons purchasing goods in Maryland, to be disposed of out of the State, to take out a license. Baltimore merchants are consequently in a tumult. They demanded a tax on "drummers," and think that rule good, but one which will not work both ways.

There is a queer suit being tried in Ulster County. A young lady, who wished to marry a youth with $10,000, promised a lady friend $2,000 for her assistance if the game proved successful. The young man fell a victim, of course, but the successful bride refused to pay the $2,000 when demanded, and this suit is the result.

Some San Francisco newsboys sell other articles than newspapers, and astonish Eastern visitors by crying: "Here's yer Evening Tribune and cough candy; cures coughs, colds, and sore throat,—latest count of the earthquake—only five cents a copy or six sticks for a quarter."

The San Francisco *Alta* speaks confidently of the future of gold mining in California, although the amount produced last year showed a slight decrease from temporary causes. It predicts that for an indefinite period the yield will steadily increase under the profitable application of capital, and that centuries will not exhaust the wealth of the mountains.

In his Message to the Maine Legislature, Governor CHAMBERLAIN pointedly says: "We must look to the National Government to strike off some of our fetters and lighten some of our burdens. To me it seems unwise to cramp our energies with duties and taxes in trying to do everything in one day. I have no great pride against letting somebody else help pay the cost of the war. The great debt of the country is a boon which we must invite posterity to share, along with the blessings which they will inherit [illegible] our strength our [illegible] future [illegible] part of the thanksgiving."

The Trustees of the Northwestern University lately resolved that women, as well as men, should enjoy all its privileges. President HAVEN says that many young ladies are making inquiries upon the subject, and that several have already entered the preparatory school, and will undoubtedly enter the Freshman class next year. He adds that the standard of scholarship will be steadily maintained and the experiment tried whether a first-class university cannot succeed on this basis.

General JAMES H. CARLETON, who has a command in Texas, perpetrates the following in General Orders No. 14: "The officers and soldiers serving in San Antonio know that the city is one of the quietest and most orderly in the United States, and never are seen wearing arms except when upon their professional duties. On rare occasions a soldier from other stations, not understanding that the distinguishing one's person with a revolver is unfashionable in this community, is seen troubling himself to carry one about. This must stop. None but people with bad taste go armed, in time of peace in Christian communities, and United States soldiers should like to have the good taste never to be reckoned in that class."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ocean Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"VINDEX," I observe from his letter in your paper of this date, wishes to withdraw from the discussion raised by his vague statements on the subject of the conveyance of the ocean mails. Before he does so finally he will, however, I trust, enlighten the public on the point referred to by me in my former letter to you, viz.: as to what are the "excessive rates" demanded by certain steamship companies for the mail service. He tells us to-day what terms these companies would not accept, but he does not tell us what were the demands they made about which he wrote so strongly.

"Vindex" states that it was almost the close of the year before the Postmaster-General was made aware of the fact that some of the steamship companies would not carry the mails at the reduced rates. According to the statements which have appeared in the papers, the Postmaster-General had neither sufficient courtesy nor business tact enough to inform the companies officially of the reduction it was proposed to make in their remuneration until the 22d December, just a week before the proposed change was to come into force; but there appears to have been no delay on the part of the steamship companies in replying to his communication, as it is stated that they wrote immediately, declining to carry the mails on the terms he offered. As "Vindex" appears to think that he is sufficiently well posted on the details of this question to attempt to lead public opinion regarding it, he ought of course to be aware that this was the state of the case, and, instead of endeavoring to lay the blame of the emergency to which he refers on the steamship companies, he should, in common fairness, attribute the fault to the Post-Office authorities, with whom the blame evidently lies.

From the tone of his letter "Vindex" seems to think that the American Government cannot give the public the benefit of both cheapness and efficiency in the conveyance of the mails, yet it appears that the British Government is perfectly able to do so, they having, as I before stated, reduced neither the number nor the speed of their service since the reduction in the rates of postage, while this Government is contented to reciprocate by dispatching to Great Britain two mails a week instead of four, and also an inferior means of conveyance for what is perhaps the most important mail of the week.

"Vindex" is quite right in praising the recent performance of the *Rhein*, but he is in error if he supposes there is any novelty in the boats of this line taking the United States mails, the Bremen Steamship Company being one of the four lines which till recently carried the English mails in a perfectly satisfactory manner. In his delight at the capital trip made by the *Rhein* he forgets to look how the other half of the new arrangement promises to work. Since the commencement of this discussion I have kept a memorandum of the trips made by the various boats. "Vindex" having given you the figures of the *Rhein* and *City of Washington*, I need not repeat them, but I will give you the others which I have kept. The *Russia* and the *Nebraska* sailed in company on the 29th ultimo; the *Russia* arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 7th inst., and the *Nebraska* at 10 P. M. the 9th inst.—a difference in favor of the Cunard boat of sixty-eight hours. This was before the change was made from the Cunard to the Guion Company, and it is evident that the *Nebraska* hardly needed what "Vindex" terms the "stimulus" of the mails. The first boats that sailed since the change have just arrived, and I see by the bulletin in the newsroom that the *Nemesis* arrived at Liverpool at 3 A. M. this day, while the United States mail steamship *Manhattan*, sailing at the same time, is only reported at Queenstown at 10 A. M. to-day. Had the *Nemesis* called at Queenstown as formerly, letters by her would have been delivered in London at an early hour this morning, whereas, under the present arrangement, owing to the inferior means of communication forced on the public, the letters will not be delivered in that city before Monday next.

ANOTHER MERCHANT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1870.

Generals Wheeler and Longstreet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with much regret that I observed an article in your paper, quoted from a Southern journal, stating that I advised General LONGSTREET to write the political letters which caused so much comment two years since; and also charging me with afterwards avoiding his society, &c., &c.

I desire to state that the statements are untrue. The inclosed letter shows that General LONGSTREET promptly took measures to refute these charges, and also why his refutation was not published.

With great respect your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: I wrote you some days ago that I was writing a letter for publication in regard to newspaper reports.

After writing the letter and mailing it to some of my friends, and asking their advice, I concluded not to publish it. Their suggestions were that the object of the papers was to make trouble between individuals, and that the publication would only have the effect to supply them with excuses for other annoying pieces, and that there was no prospect of good coming of any further stir in this matter. I have, therefore, concluded to take no further notice of the matter, and I hope that you will agree with me in the matter.

My experience leads me to think that all efforts to bring about a proper understanding of one's true status only serve to give those parties who like to make trouble additional means of misconstruction or slander.

I remain very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

General JOSEPH WHEELER, Courtland, Ala.

Inquiry About the Ballot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on this subject, Jan. 6, you say that Mr. STUART MILL and others are mistaken in supposing that there are many here who think something would be gained by open voting. And you assure them that "there is nobody here who thinks of any other mode than the ballot of taking the popular verdict about men or measures any more than English clubs think of open voting on the application of candidates for admission." And yet you say that it is not a perfect means of secrecy, and not valued as such, and rarely used as such. And I have often heard that the men at the polls kept pretty close records of the voters and know how every man voted by certain signs on the outside of their tickets.

I believe that you are widely mistaken in saying that none, or even few, are so much attached to the secret vote. Among those with whom I have conversed on the subject, I have found a majority who admit that there would be advantages in an open vote, and are not disinclined to see it tried, not, perhaps, in "the present mode of *viva voce* voting," but in a convenient way, if that can be established. And without a convenient way the ballot does not attract to the polls all whose votes are desired. Permit me to sketch what I think would be a convenient system of open voting, and then to show what advantages it would have over the present system of balloting.

First—It is necessary, in order to attain the chief advantages of open voting, that there should be considerable time for it—a month, at least; and a year would do no harm. *Second*—To induce busy and discouraged men to vote, the easiest ways must be allowed; an order through the mail, or any of the ways used in business must suffice, and that without the trouble of going to [illegible]. *Third*—There must be an office to receive and record votes, and the voting books should be open for inspection, so that false votes may be detected, and so that journalists can report the numbers as often as they choose, and the names of such voters as have influence. I take it that the cost of an office for this work, open all the year, would not be a tenth of the cost of the present polling offices. *Fourth*—Changes of votes should be allowed up to the final day and hour.

As to the oppression which the ballot was intended to prevent—that of withdrawing patronage or employment from men who vote contrary to the views of employers—I don't believe it amounts to much, and it may in some cases be beneficial. An employer will not discharge a good workman for such a cause; it is against his interest to do so, and his men would all strike if he did. On the other side, a scoundrel who would secretly vote for the repudiation of a public debt would not dare to do so openly, knowing that if he did every honest man would detest him.

I believe that open voting would elect better men, and that they would generally be left to devise and decide on measures; but in extraordinary cases they might be elected, if by a vote it could be shown that the majority disagreed with them.

J. E. FISHER.

Stoves and Heaters in Dwellings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is really encouraging to know that the residents of this City are beginning to consider and condemn the present system and fixed habit of heating dwellings by dry, unhealthy furnace air.

As you say in the TIMES of Dec. 18, nine out of ten houses are filled with an unnatural and unwholesome atmosphere, which is the cause of much illness. Of course the best mode of heating is by open fires, but fears of cold halls, cold backs and large coal bills, are too strong to allow of their general use. Now, if the public would only manage their furnaces more sensibly than they do, there would not be so much cause for complaint.

The fire is kindled, and as soon as it burns briskly dampers and doors are closed and the fire-chamber becomes almost red hot; not enough fresh air is admitted to the hot-air chamber, and last, but most important of all, not nearly enough water is evaporated to properly supply the hot air created. On account of this lack of water the bad air so much talked of is heated and reheated and deprived of what little freshness or moisture it may at first possess, and is then dispersed by flues throughout the house in a dry, choking condition. The trouble is not that too little water is placed in the furnace, but that none is furnished in the right manner or placed in the right spot. Some of the furnaces of recent date are well supplied, but by far the greater number now in use are extremely deficient in this particular; the water pans are either too small or are not in a position which produces enough evaporation.

Although there is no hope of persuading people to use open fires only, and give up heaters, still they may be led to believe that their furnaces are not perfection, and that the proper application of a few sound, common principles may very much improve the atmosphere of their houses.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

No. 91 BROADWAY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

The Game in San Francisco for the Championship of the World, Between John Deery and Cyrille Dion—Deery Wins by Eight Points—An Exciting Scene.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 2.

The much-talked-of game of billiards between JOHN DEERY, of California, the present champion, and CYRILLE DION, champion of Canada, for $1,000 and the diamond cue, came off at the Mechanics' Pavilion, in this city, last evening. One of PHELAN's four-pocket standard billiard tables was put on a platform in the centre of the hall, and raised seats, reaching nearly to the galleries, were erected on the four sides. At an early hour the crowd commenced to pour into the Pavilion, and at 8 o'clock every seat, and in fact every inch of standing room, was taken. The galleries were filled with ladies and their escorts, and it was noticed that many of our prominent citizens were present and exhibited much interest in the match.

When Messrs. DEERY and DION came in they were received with cheers by the crowd. Mr. HUGHES, of the firm of STRAHLE & HUGHES, billiard table manufacturers, introduced them to the audience, and stated what the match was for, and that it would be 1,500 points up, carom game, push shots and crotching balls barred. The players then divested themselves of their coats, and "banked" for the first shot, which was won by Mr. DION. During the entire game the champions played with the utmost caution, as will be seen by the score below.

When there was a very improbable chance of counting, the player invariably shot his ball into the pocket. Mr. DION claimed four of Mr. DEERY's shots as foul, but only three of them were allowed by the umpire. Mr. DEERY also claimed one of Mr. DION's shots as foul, but it was not allowed.

Mr. DEERY started out ahead, but he was soon overtaken and passed by Mr. DION. Then the former came up and took the lead for a short time, but Mr. DION seized it from him towards the last and near the close by a fine run at the head of the table, opening a gap that looked to everybody present impossible to close. Even betting had run high before, and now Mr. DEERY's backers would have sold out very cheap. But not so with the champion. He had nearly 200 points to go, and his opponent only wanted about 30. Mr. DEERY now exhibited the wonderful coolness and nerve which has marked his playing in previous matches. By several wonderful shots he brought the balls near the corner, and made a run of 177, and when he only required 12 more his ball was "kissed" into a pocket after making a shot. Mr. DION was unable to bring them into the string, and by four shots, all exceedingly difficult ones, Mr. DEERY made the desired score. During the last few innings both players were greeted with tumultuous applause at every shot.

When Mr. DEERY made his last count, he threw his cue down, ran to Mr. DION and shook him hurriedly by the hand and then attempted to run out of the building. He was caught by his friends, who threw their arms around him, and pulled and dragged him about in a manner that threatened to leave him with no clothing; and at one time it looked as if they would pull his limbs and head off. They hoisted him upon the billiard table, and for full five minutes it seemed from the yells and cheers, and the surging crowd of excited men around, that the infernal regions had turned loose a legion of imps. Mr. DION was also placed on the table and received many hearty cheers and handshakings from his many friends. Finally with his silk hat knocked down over his eyes, and his clothing nearly torn from him, Mr. DEERY was borne from the Pavilion by his friends, and taken to his billiard saloon on Bush-street. The crowd followed, and up to the present writing (2 A. M.) his place is besieged, and friends are crowding in to offer congratulations.

DEERY'S SCORE.

Following is the score made by Mr. DEERY: 0, 27, 0, 24, 6, 0, 0, 0, 6, 9, 12, 0, 30, 9, 12, 0, 0, 3, 9, 2, 9, 0, 6, 21, 0, 87, 3, 67, 12, 36, 0, 3, 15, 3, 0, 15, 21, 30, 27, 1, 0, 36, 12, 42, 3, 36, 18, 6, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 9, 16, 0, 0, 6, 123, 9, 9, 0, 51, 3, 27, 102, 66, 3, 6, 1, 3, 6, 36, 36, 3, 0, 1, 3, 6, 0, 18, 9, 45, 18, 0, 3, 0, 3, 9, 3, 2, 9, 177, 12.—Total, 1,500.

DION'S SCORE.

Following is the score made by Mr. DION: 6, 3, 3, 6, 3, 48, 0, 0, 24, 15, 3, 3, 40, 42, 0, 30, 27, 24, 6, 9, 1, 0, 3, 3, 36, 6, 12, 3, 21, 0, 6, 0, 27, 6, 0, 45, 18, 0, 0, 3, 9, 33, 0, 60, 4, 3, 1, 3, 108, 3, 87, 3, 6, 1, 78, 18, 9, 27, 27, 3, 9, 3, 12, 33, 3, 9, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, 12, 3, 46, 0, 15, 30, 3, 0, 9, 66, 3, 6, 6, 12, 156, 0, 1, 9, 30, 12, 12.—Total, 1,492.

AVERAGES.

DEERY, 15 90-94; DION, 15 82-94.

The Press Scandals.

From the Evening Express.

The Press is an immense power for good or evil; and just now its days of evil seem to prevail. "The lie travels its league while truth is putting on his boots." It isn't quite enough that a minister of the Gospel leaves his own wife and child and runs off with a girl of 16—one of his own flock—but to give full zest and piquancy to this outrage, a score of lies must be told of his antecedents, all made out of whole cloth. So, weddings and parties are announced in all the excesses of invented detail, when and where they never occurred, and charges made against men, which have not the semblance of truth. Even the commonest affairs of life are misrepresented and distorted in order to give them a little of what is called the spice of life. No man's house is his castle, nor anything in private or domestic life any longer sacred. A whisper in the street becomes a public record in the journal. Spies are set upon the people, and, for lack of the real truth, the grossest fiction is printed as if it were reality.

We have never been an advocate for concealing the public offences of men, nor of keeping from our readers a becoming report of what is recorded in our Courts, nor for concealing what is going on in the world. Precisely where to stop in drawing the line of publicity is no doubt a difficult duty. To conceal the truth may be cowardly or corrupt, while to reveal it, in all its actual turpitude, may be injurious. What we complain of is the positive lying by penny-a-liners who find a ready market for their wares. It is attractive to mercenary proprietors, simply because it is more salable than the truth, and this is a disgrace to all that portion of the public who prefer to be fed upon scandals and sensations rather than upon what is truthful and instructive. Offences at times may come where they are not intended, in spite of all efforts to prevent them, but, as we have said, there is something near a remedy, first in the intention not to do wrong, and secondly, in an earnest purpose to correct the wrong which has been committed. "Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice," is but a fair rule in dealing with the public, and only inferior to the Christian rule of doing unto others what we would that they should do unto us.

It is now nearly thirty-four years since the *Express* was first published in this City, and our newspaper experience dates some half dozen years beyond that in another field of labor, and if our observation for near forty years is worth anything as journalists, and in a profession in which we have been wholly educated, it is with us a solemn conviction that the entire usefulness of a public journal consists in its scrupulous regard for truth. We do not claim to be exempt from the mistakes and infirmities of other men, and often feel how difficult it is, surrounded by a score and more of assistants and reporters, each with little comparative responsibility, to say and present just what we feel and know to be right; this very difficulty, sometimes amounting to an impossibility, only adds to the conviction that a public journal has no right to be untruthful, malevolent, personal and sensational, merely for the advantage of catering to a depraved and degrading public taste and opinion.

"DOWN WITH THE TAXES."

The Cry Echoed by the Republican Press—Mr. Boutwell's Position Condemned.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

It does, we confess, seem somewhat unfair that a generation that did all the fighting for the preservation of the Union should also do all the paying. It seems no more than just that, inasmuch as succeeding generations will reap their full share of the blessings and advantages of the Government, they should at least be required to bear a portion of the expense that was incurred in its preservation.

From the Hartford Courant.

Mr. BOUTWELL is very anxious to relieve the country of an annual burden of fifteen or twenty millions by a reduction of the rate of interest. It is perfectly easy to reduce the annual burden three times that amount by a few changes in taxation. Relief to the extent of, say sixty millions, would supply the margin between running at a loss and running at a small profit in a vast amount of business. It is a heavy percentage upon the annual increase of the national wealth. * * * The firm establishment of the national credit is the first duty; the reduction of taxes the second; but as the two do not conflict, the reduction should begin immediately.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

If there is one subject upon which the Press of the country is more generally agreed than any other it is upon that of taxation. That the taxes should be reduced is well nigh the universal demand. And such is the fact not only as to the newspapers of the country, but as to the literary journals and magazines as well. The best thought of the country, and nearly all of it, have come to the same conclusion. There was not a stronger demand for the vigorous prosecution of the war than there is for a reduction of the taxes. And this is a fact which the Administration, following the advice of glorious Captain Cuttle, should make a note on, and act accordin'. Let us cut down our surplus of $100,000,000 to a surplus of $50,000,000, and we shall in this respect comply with the demand of the people and of sound statesmanship at once.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review.

It is not, we think, by crowding the payment of the national obligations at the peril of business enterprises, that the credit of the Government will be best established, but rather by a system which shall surely, though slowly, cancel the debt, putting only such a burden on the business of the country as it can carry without danger of being crushed. It is a serious question how long the business of the country can sustain the present strain and the heavy drain for taxes on imports and internal revenue. It is very pleasant to talk of handing the Government down to the next generation unencumbered with debt, but we cannot see that policy or justice requires that the present generation should supply, at a cost beyond computation, the men and the blood consumed by the great conflict, and then, in addition, cripple itself to hasten the extinguishment of the war debt.

From the Newport (R. I.) Daily News.

Everywhere there is a growing feeling that, while we ought to keep on steadily reducing the debt, there is no reason why we should burden the productive industry of the country so grievously for the benefit of posterity. The generation which has paid a sum far exceeding the national debt in order to bequeath to posterity a free and united nation, cannot be called selfish if it insists on taking the process of settling up a little more easily for a few years, until real reconstruction is effected, and the industries and business of the country are once more on a firm basis.

From the Boston Transcript.

The opinion is steadily gaining ground that it is absurd to endeavor to pay off the national debt within the present generation. The liability was incurred for the purpose of saving republican institutions as established in the United States, and the benefits of the outlay will be felt so long as free government lasts under the national flag. Why, then, should not posterity bear a portion of the burden, the assumption of which will enure so greatly to its advantage? Of course it should, and the path of wisdom and duty on the part of the Administration is in the line of a policy that will reduce the volume of taxation, while gradually diminishing the public debt.

From the Boston Traveller.

Secretary BOUTWELL desires that taxation should be kept up, and the national debt reduced. The people are tired of heavy taxation, but hold the national debt as sacred, and want Congress to devise some method of paying the debt and interest without troubling or burdening themselves. Congressmen, in their desire to please the people and the Secretary, and to pay the debt, find themselves engaged in a difficult undertaking; but it is safe to assume that in the end their votes will be given in a way most likely to catch the votes of their constituents.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mr. BOUTWELL is as extravagant in his way as Sir HUGH BOYLE ROCHE, who desired to know "what posterity has done for us?" We owe obligations to those who come after us, but there are limits to those obligations. We are under no duty to break ourselves down for any Quixotic idea of relieving the people who come after us from all burdens. There ought to be a reduction of taxes to relieve the industry of this nation, and a judicious reduction can be made without impairing our credit.

From the Albany Express.

The industrial and business interests of the country urgently demand a reduction in the rate. Many of them are now oppressively burdened by it. Secretary BOUTWELL's whole policy is objectionable in that it is not sufficiently directed to the relief of the country from its currency disorders. What we need most of all is a measure looking towards a return to specie payments, and we need not say that to keep the rate of taxation undiminished while this process is going on would be disastrous.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

One of the strongest objections to Secretary BOUTWELL's financial policy lies in the fact that it contemplates a maintenance for some years to come of the present oppressive rates of taxation. It is a very good thing to reduce the national debt, no doubt, but there may be a question whether the country can afford to pay $100,000,000 or more per annum, under present circumstances. Our domestic industries are almost universally languishing under the burdens imposed upon them, and it seems to us that there is danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Almost every kind of legitimate business is necessarily transacted at a disadvantage, and under peculiar risks, owing to the depreciation of our currency and the fluctuations of values which that depreciation entails. The circumstances of the case call for very tender handling of our productive agencies. They have been under the harrow a long time, and now it would appear to be good policy to give them some relief and enable them to recuperate. * * * A moderate reduction in the rates of taxation would tend to stimulate business enterprise, and the Government would speedily find itself in receipt of revenues equal to or greater than those it obtains now, simply through the increase of production and consumption. Taking things as he found them, Secretary BOUTWELL was, perhaps, justified in applying the surplus in the Treasury to a redemption of bonds, but we cannot approve of a policy which contemplates an indefinite maintenance of such a surplus as is now flowing into the national coffers. The demand for reduced taxes is almost universal, and if Congress is wise it will defer to that demand.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Other nations know as well as our own people that the main difficulty here is that taxes oppress our industry. All know that if the industry of this people could be free to develop the wonderful resources, the debt which we have would be a trifle. But the continuance of needless taxation retards that development, checks growth, demoralizes and crushes industry, and thus does more to weaken the faith of foreigners in our ability to pay our debt than the payments which Mr. BOUTWELL is making can do to strengthen that faith. There, we think, is his great error. He forgets that in order to seem strong the nation should be strong. In order to seem able to pay, let us increase as rapidly as possible the power to pay. This is surely the true course for the nation to pursue. Reduce taxes to the minimum; raise revenue only large enough to pay the interest and necessary expenditures; take the burdens from labor; stimulate industry in every branch; adjust taxation so that it shall embarrass industry as little as possible; clear off taxes which make the people pay four dollars for every one that reaches the Treasury; and it seems to us certain that confidence in our ability to pay our debts will be increased, and a new loan may be placed at more favorable terms.

The Defalcation in Boston—A Dishonest Clerk in the City Treasurer's Office.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 15.

Last year a young man who had but recently returned from California, was employed in the City Treasurer's office as temporary clerk. He did his work so well that he was again employed this season, and placed in a most responsible position, the duty of paying interest on the city debt being intrusted to his charge. A large amount in Government coupons was placed in his charge, on which he was in the habit of obtaining gold. A few days ago he suddenly disappeared from his desk, and it is now ascertained that he has been in the hands of the Police. The circumstances of his arrest, as reported, are somewhat peculiar.

Officer WOODS, of the First Police Station, was in Court-street, not in uniform, on the lookout for two rogues, and overheard two gamblers talk about losses of money by "a returned Californian," for whom they appeared to be waiting. Pretty soon one of them said, "Here he comes." The officer, in the "returned Californian," recognized the clerk in the Treasurer's office, and as he and the gamblers went into a noted gambling saloon together, the officer followed them, with his coat collar up around his face, that he might not be known. A front place at the gaming table was given to the Treasury clerk, who exchanged $400 in gold for gaming chips at the current rate for specie. The officer watched him until he had lost all his money. As he got up to leave, the officer heard him say he must get more coupons, which gave him a clue to the fellow's operations.

The next day the officer saw the clerk at the Sub-Treasurer's office exchanging coupons for gold, obtaining some $600 or $700. The officer informed his superior at the Station House, and that night was again at the Court-street gambling saloon, where the clerk lost all the money he had that day drawn. Among the spectators, while he was losing his money, was a City Hall detective.

The next day, which was Tuesday, the officer saw the clerk exchange $2,400 in coupons for gold, and acting by advice of his superior officer, took him to the Station-House. Here the clerk admitted that he was about to go to Europe by the next day's steamer, and that he had $5,000 in gold in his desk at the City Hall. This statement has since, we are told, been found to be correct. He further confessed that he had lost over $9,000 in four well-known gambling saloons, of the location of which we have been informed.

The Mayor was now informed of the matter, and the officer expressed a desire that he might be employed to get the money from the gamblers, who are represented to be responsible. But the Mayor called in the Chief of Police, who, since Tuesday, has had charge of the operations for obtaining the money. How much he has obtained has not been made public, though we are told on good authority at the office of the City Treasurer that the city will not lose a dollar by the defalcation. As the City Treasurer is responsible for the funds in the City Treasury, this is, doubtless, true; but it does not follow that the gamblers have been made to disgorge.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The costs in the trial of the Directors of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. were over $5,000 a day.

Eight theatres in London are managed by ladies.

Mr. GLADSTONE has just completed his 60th year, and Mr. DISRAELI his 64th.

The village of Sardou, in France, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

In the streets of Paris there yet remain 1,800 oil lamps.

TRAUPMANN's trial began on the 28th of December, the anniversary of the Massacre of the Innocents.

Leipsic counts 258 bookselling firms, employing between eight and nine hundred persons on their personal staff.

The City Council of Berlin have resolved to abolish fees in all the common schools of the city.

It is estimated that the *fêtes* at the opening of the Suez Canal have cost the Khédive $6,000,000.

The population of Holland amounts to 3,628,466 (1,801,415 males and 1,827,051 females), being an increase of 26,450 in a year.

The Cork *Herald* regards as utterly preposterous the rumor that any rising is impending in Ireland.

Intelligence has been received at Venice of the total destruction of the town of Santa Maura, by an earthquake, on the 28th ult.

At Singapore the planters have found that the killing of tigers has been attended by an increase of wild hogs which destroy the crops.

The subscriptions to the Faraday Monument Fund, subscriptions limited to five guineas per person, amount to £1,400.

The Lyons journals state that the Saone has risen about ten feet in a few days, and that the fields on its banks are under water.

The Nottingham Magistrates have fined a baker and miller $50 for selling flour which proved to be adulterated with alum.

A "sea tiger" that plays with great taste three airs on the triangle, is on exhibition in Paris.

It is stated that Count BISMARCK will resume his functions as Chancellor of the North German Bund and President of the Prussian Ministry some time next month.

The Melbourne *Argus* says that a young man who kissed a lady against her will has been sentenced by the Mayor of Wangaratta to two months' imprisonment.

A. M. AHRENZ, miller, President of the Municipal Council Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and a Captain of cavalry, has failed for a sum of 500,000 francs.

The regulated establishment of the Russian Army when on a war footing, is 425,000 men, with a reserve of veteran soldiers on furlough amounting to 125,000 more.

A society has been formed in Paris with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, to develop the musical art in France and the industries connected with it.

Dr. GEOGHEGAN, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and one of the Surgeons of the Dublin Hospital, died suddenly on Christmas Day.

On the 1st of January an act of Parliament went into effect abolishing the distinction between special and simple contract debts. All creditors will share alike.

It is stated that at Elenos, Finland, an original "Descent from the Cross," by RUBENS, has been discovered. It is in perfect condition, and valued at $30,000.

Excursion trains are called "pleasure trains" in France. A gentleman at Cherbourg lately received a dispatch by telegraph to the following effect: "Your wife is dead. Funeral, Sunday. Take the pleasure train."

The British Museum has received two remarkable stone statues from Easter Island, in the Pacific, which exhibit on the backs a marking like that of the crescent and triangle, so common on the sculptured stones of Scotland.

The consumption of horse flesh continues to increase in Europe. The quantity sold during September, October and November of 1869 was 326,000 pounds, being the produce of 560 horses; in the same period of 1868 it had increased to 378,000 pounds, and 682 of those animals.

The Russian Society for the Development of Commerce and Industry has sent deputations to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, recommending the Government to take steps for the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia.

Not long since an ingenious individual managed to get drunk free of expense almost daily in the streets of London, by falling down in a fit, with a small placard on his breast, "Don't bleed me, but give me a glass of hot brandy and water."

Among the petitions lately discussed in the French Senate was one praying that the Government would not allow the subscription statue of VOLTAIRE to be erected in Paris. Among the petitioners were 850 inhabitants of Ulsace, all Catholics. The petition was unanimously shelved.

WILHELM WACKERNAGEL, whom the *Pall Mall Gazette* considers one of the greatest philologists, died a few days ago. Philology, history of literature, art, manners and customs, comparative mythology and jurisprudence—he has written on all these subjects, and on all of them as a master.

It may interest the people of St. Louis to know that in the *Camera Apostolica*, in an official list of all the fathers bidden to the Council, their representative is classed as coming from "one of the ends of the earth," in company with the prelates from Port Natal, the Sandwich and the Lieu Kieu Islands.

The Tyrol and Voralberg, with a population of 850,000 on an extent of 540 square leagues, have 2,770 secular priests, 1,234 monks, and 1,400 other persons in orders. No province in the whole Empire has anything like the proportion of people devoted to a religious life. Including the nuns, one person in every 150 is a member of some religious corporation.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that M. ROCHEFORT is beginning to find out the folly he committed when he pledged himself to be the slave of his constituents, the roughs of Belleville. When about one hundred of them serenaded him and demanded a speech, he quietly slipped out of the back door of his office.

All newspapers suspected of Liberalism are excluded from Rome. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Débats* are positively prohibited. The *London Times* has been stopped four days running, and the subscribers to the *Augsburg Gazette* lose about one paper a week. When the Pope is declared infallible, he will be kept busy exercising his divine judgments upon the newspapers of the modern world.

They have been having some very heavy rain storms in Melbourne. Nearly all the rivers have overflown their banks, and "in many of the hotels and shops the counters were covered, and in some of the lower-lying places the inmates were up to their armpits and necks before they could get assistance." The loss of life, however, has been very slight.

Commenting on the last letter from the Harvard crew, the London *Times* says: "The Harvard crew have nothing to excuse. Against the odds of which we have spoken—referring to the coxswain and their unfamiliarity with the river, &c.—they rowed a most gallant race, and though defeated in the struggle, it does not follow, nor is it proved, that the best four-oar in America is not as good a boat on its own waters as the best four-oar in England. * * * That there ever existed in this country any disposition other than honorable and favorable to the American crew is utterly false."

THE AMERICAN TURF.

Further Review of the Racing Season of 1869—The Best Horses and Their Speed.

NO. II.

The first race meeting over the Prospect Park Course was held in the last week in June, shortly after the Jerome Park Spring meeting. It was given under the auspices and management of some of the leading members of the American Jockey Club, but the amount of success it met with will hardly induce its repetition another season. Racing has never been very popular on Long Island, while the inaccessibility of Prospect Park to the people of New-York will always prevent it being a favorite resort for them. The leading features of the meeting were the double victory of *Vauxhall* over *General Yorke* and *General Duke*, of *Pompey Payne* over *Julius* and *Vespucius*, and the dead-heat race between *Lady Petry* and *Stamps* in the two-year-old sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile. Both heats were run in 1:19¾, which is at the rate of 1:45⅔ to the mile, remarkably fast time for two-year olds when the weight carried, 97 pounds, and the condition of the track are taken into account. *Stamps* won the deciding heat, and proved herself a filly of unusual speed and bottom. Her owner, Mr. M. H. SANFORD, entertained so high an opinion of her quality that a month later, at the Saratoga meeting, he did not hesitate to match her for the large stake of $20,000 against Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD's great colt, *Narragansett*, who had just won the all aged sweepstakes and Sequel Stakes, at two-mile heats, to be run over the new Baltimore Course in the Fall of the present year. The *Uncle Vic* colt won the Consolation Purse, a dash of a mile and a half, (his favorite distance,) beating a field of good horses, among them *Lancaster* and *General Duke*; the name of *Sanford* being subsequently claimed for the winner, in compliment to that distinguished turfman, M. H. SANFORD, Esq.

The Saratoga meeting comes next under our retrospective glance, and never was a more brilliant turf carnival celebrated in America. It commenced with the match day on July 31, and continued over six days. Two of the matches announced became void—Mr. CAMERON's *Lexington* filly, *Miss Alice*, matched against Mr. PURYEAR's *Cruiser* filly, out of *Paola*, having killed herself while at exercise the day previous to its being run, and Mr. HUNTER paying forfeit with *Intrigue*, against Mr. BELMONT's *Finesse*. *Viley* won the private sweepstakes of $1,000 each, two-mile heats, against *Daddy Malone* and *General Buell*; and *Helmbold* (previously known as *Dublin*) beat *General Duke*, *Climax*, and three others in a dash of a mile and three-quarters. On the first regular day of the meeting, Mr. BELMONT's *Glenelg* won the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, beating *Onyx* and *Invercauld*, and then the slashing *Eclipse* colt, *Narragansett*, came out and won the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, in a common canter, and the fastest time the distance was ever run in, viz., 2:10, which is at the rate of 1:44 to the mile. The field of horses he cut down in such magnificent style comprised such first-class animals as *Corsican*, *Alta Vela*, *Cottrill*, *Lancaster*, *The Banshee*, *Nemesis*, *Jubal*, and *Metairie*, all of them, without exception, winners. *Remorseless* beat a strong field of nine two-year olds, for the Flash Stakes, and then added the Saratoga Stakes to Mr. MORRIS' credit. *Bayonet* won the Saratoga Cup, but the judges, under the conviction that one of the horses in the race, *Vauxhall*, had been fraudulently ridden, declared all bets on or against that horse void, and ruled the jockey, JOHN FORD, off the course. *Fanny Ludlow*, the high-bred daughter of *Eclipse* and *Mollie Jackson*, proved herself invincible over this course, winning three races, and making the fastest record on the American turf, having run a mile and an eighth in the unprecedented time of 1:56, which is at the rate of 1:43 1-9 to the mile. She was subsequently sold for $9,000 to Mr. J. CONLIER, and, under the name of *Sue Morrissey*, has continued her victorious career on the Western turf. *Vauxhall* won the three-mile race in the fast time of 5:30, beating *Abdel Kader*, *Pompey Payne*, *Sanford*, *Flora McIvor* and *Nellie Macdonald*, and apparently giving color to the general impression that he had been pulled in the Cup race. But in the four-mile race *Vauxhall* was again disgracefully beaten by both *Abdel Kader* and *General Yorke*, quitting when he seemingly had the race in hand, to the deep mortification of those who, deriving confidence from his previous running, had unhesitatingly "plunged" on him in this race, and laid $100 to $15 on his winning. It turned out that the suspensory ligament of his fore leg had given way, and it is doubtful if he will ever stand training again. *Corsican*, who had run second to *Narragansett* in the sweepstakes for all ages, confirmed the [illegible] that running by beating *Helmbold*, *Metairie*, *Aldeboran* and *Pleasureville* in a mile and three-quarter dash, the time, 3:07¾, being the fastest the distance was ever run in. He afterwards beat *Viley*, *Sleety*, *Sanford*, *Nemesis* and *Julius* at the same distance in 3:10; and the easy style in which *Corsican* won both these races makes *Narragansett* a clinker. Mr. BELMONT's imported filly *Nelly James*, not having *Remorseless* to run against, had no difficulty in beating *Midday*, *Kelso*, *Chillicothe*, *Harbinger* and *Cricket* for the two-year-old Purse, the mile being run in the fast time of 1:46¼. In the Sequel Stakes, *Narragansett* again asserted his vast superiority over the three-year olds opposed to him, by beating a large field, and running the two miles in 3:37¾. This was his last appearance on the turf last season, and he has been successful in his four engagements at two and three years old, leaving little doubt that he is the best horse now on the turf. Taken altogether, the Saratoga meeting of 1869 was probably the most brilliant ever held in America.

Returning to the West, we find the Lexington Autumn meeting commencing on Sept. 6; the magnificent three-year-old *Herzog* winning the Phenix Stake in 1:45, 1:45, with remarkable ease. The two-year-old daughter of *Australian* and *Madeline* (*Maggie B.B.*) won the sweepstakes for fillies of that age in 1:46¾, with such ease as to stamp her a good one—a promise more than realized since. In the two-mile-heat race for the Jockey Club Purse *Maggie Hunter*, a five-year-old daughter of *Australian*, upset the calculations of the knowing ones by beating *Crossland* in two heats, the race being regarded as a certainty for the latter. *Herzog* won the Produce Stake for three-year olds, two-mile heats, beating *Versailles* and *Exchange* cleverly. *Lynchburg*, by *Lexington*, made his *début* on the turf in the sweepstakes for two-year olds, and he beat the field opposed to him cleverly in 1:48½, the track being heavy.

The Cincinnati Fall meeting commenced Sept. 21, and the opening race was one of the most interesting of the season. It was a sweepstake for three-year olds, mile heats, and the field consisted of the flying colt *Herzog*, who has a record of 1:43½; *Versailles*, *John Kilgour*, *Alta Vela*, and *Pompey Payne*. *Versailles* won the first heat in 1:43¾, but the indomitable game of *Herzog* enabled him to win the two succeeding heats and race in 1:44¼, 1:46¾. In the two-mile-heat race *Crossland* had his revenge on his Lexington victress, *Maggie Hunter*, for he beat her. *Bonnie* and *Plantagenet* easily in 3:41, 3:31. *Old Victory* won a two-mile dash in 3:36½ from *Carrie Atherton*, *Zu Zu* and others, and *Coquette* had no difficulty in disposing of her five opponents in the fast time of 1:45½, 1:45½. In the sweepstakes for two-year olds another promising youngster came out in *Hamburg*, by *Lexington*, dam *Churchill*, who won the race in 1:48, the fastest mile time for two-year olds ever made, beating his stable companion *Maggie B. B.*, (second,) *Lynchburg*, (third,) *Annette*, *Littleton*, *Inquirer* and another. *Sue Morrissey*, (late *Fanny Ludlow*,) won the Club Purse, mile heats, in 1:44¾, 1:44¾, from six others; and *Exchange* bowled over *Helmbold*, *Coquette* and *Alta Vela* in the three-year-old stakes, two-mile heats. During the meeting *Hamburg* was sold to Mr. TAYLOR PARK, of Boston, for $7,000.

Once more the gates of Jerome Park open on our retrospect for the Fall meeting, which commenced Oct. 6, with the match day. Of the two races of this kind run, Mr. BELMONT won one of $5,000 with *Finesse* against Mr. HUNTER's *Intrigue*, and was again successful with *Attraction* against Mr. JEROME's *Rapture*; *Corsican* easily polished off *Sanford*, *Duffy*, *Bacon* and *Aldeboran* in a two-mile dash. A handicap sweepstakes for gentlemen riders, one mile, was won by Captain ELWES on his own horse *Bohemian*, after a fine display of jockeyship, beating *Tycoon*, *Lobelia*, *Northumberland* and *St. Paul*. *Bender* won a selling sweepstakes by a neck, after a splendid race with *Jubal*, who had seven others behind him. *General Duke*, who appeared to have lost his fine form all the season, came out, and won the mile and a quarter handicap, beating *Nemesis*, (second,) *Metairie*, *Tasmania*, *Hira*, *La Polka* and several others. Mr. BELMONT's success still continued on the rich Champion Stakes, which he won with *Glenelg*, beating *Invermore*, *Onyx*, *Vespucius*, *Viola* and *Sea Breeze* filly. *Vespucius* won the first heat, but bolting in the second, was distanced, and *Glenelg* won the race. The speedy *Remorseless* won the Nursery Stakes and another two-year-old sweepstakes from large fields, causing her to become the first favorite in the betting for the Dinner Party Stakes at Baltimore, run this Fall. Mr. CAMERON had at last a turn of luck with his imported filly *Invercauld*, who won the Jerome Stakes, beating *Niagara*, *Tasmania* and *Attraction*, who fell in the race. *Corsican* had a double victory at a mile and three-quarters, and *Metairie* won the Members' Cup, gentlemen riders, beating *Climax* and *Northumberland*. Colonel MCDANIELS, with the aid of *Lizzie Rogers*, won a mile-heat race, upsetting a great pot on *Metairie*, and winning a heavy stake for the followers of the Secaucus stable. *R. B. Connolly* won the first heat, but he could not repeat, and *Lizzie Rogers* took the second and third heats, and the race. Mr. BELMONT won the Champagne Stakes with *Finesse*, and was second also with *Telegram*, a piece of good luck equaling that when he ran first and second with *Fenian* and *Glenelg* for the Belmont Stakes, at the Spring meeting on this course. Mr. BELMONT's success on the turf since his withdrawal from the Annieswood confederacy and his engagement of JACOB PINCUS as his trainer has been very brilliant. *La Polka*, after repeatedly disappointing her owner, Mr. SANFORD, at last was up to her true form, and won the Grand National Handicap, beating *Nemesis*, (second,) *Lobelia*, *Metairie*, *General Duke*, *Sarah B.* and *General Yorke*. In the Annual Sweepstakes of $500 each, with $1,000 added, *Vespucius* did a good turn for Messrs. PURDY & WITHERS' stable, by winning it cleverly from *Glenelg*, (second,) *Invercauld*, (third,) *Cottrill*, *Niagara* and *Blarney Stone*. *Abdel Kader* easily polished off *Lobelia* in the two-mile-heat race, and *Duffy* beat the overrated *Hiss* in the mile and three-quarter dash. So successful was the regular meeting that an extra day's sport was given, when *Oysterman, Jr.*, won the Steeple Chase, after a magnificent race home with *Bohemian*, (second,) *Mitchell*, (third, a neck between the three,) *Lobelia*, *Zigzag*, *Eminence* and *Gazo*. *Niagara*, a full sister to *Bayonet*, justified the high estimate Mr. SANFORD has ever entertained of her racing merits, by winning the Free Handicap Stakes, beating *Jubal*, *Albuera*, *Metairie*, *Sarah B.* and *Tasmania*. *Rapture* scored a victory for Mr. JEROME in a Selling Stake, in which she beat *R. B. Connolly*, *Jubal*, *Sleety*, and five others, and Captain MOORE, with *Cottrill*, won the mile-heat race in splendid style, beating *Lizzie Rogers*, *Sanford*, *Lancaster*, *Connolly* and *Simple Simon* with perfect ease. The Fall meetings of the West and South will be noticed in our next article.

THE ERIE TRIALS.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Out of the Coils of the Erie Managers.

That the Erie Company, by an artful contrivance made with Mr. MCHENRY and others, got a lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Company at the end of 1868, and that the payment of all rent has been evaded, are but too well known by those most interested. When the lease was made, the character of the Erie managers was not so well developed, and Judge BARNARD had not granted so many injunctions by scores.

They first flatly refused rent as long as they could safely, and then they got an injunction, or added another person to get one, from that Judge against their paying any. This device worked successfully for a while, but when suits were threatened they caused suits under their control to be instituted in New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in these collusive suits JAY GOULD and one O'DOHERTY were made receivers of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and for a time this receiver contrivance worked as successfully, in keeping all money from the bondholders, as the injunction had done, and together they have to this day effectually prevented even first mortgage bondholders getting a dollar, and the Erie Company and its President, (with O'DOHERTY,) as receiver, have taken and disposed of all the earnings since December, 1868!

A few months since the New-York trustee was made special receiver in New-York, with some authority to call these Erie receivers to account; and at the same time one of these collusive suits was ordered to proceed no further. But nothing short of the removal of GOULD and O'DOHERTY could secure the bondholders the earnings of the property; and for a month past the legal battle of the bondholders against them has been waged in New-York and Ohio; and the attack has succeeded. In both States these receivers have been removed and Hon. REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Painesville, Ohio, has been appointed in their place and is now in possession, so that the Erie management have lost control of the Atlantic and Great Western Company as well as of the Albany and Susquehanna Company. The like order of removal will at once be entered in Pennsylvania. We give below the most material portions of the New-York order, entered on Friday last at the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Fredonia, Judge BARKER presiding.

The bondholders, we hear, are willing the road should be run in connection with the Erie, if kept so far under their own receiver's control as to make sure of their getting their proper portion of the earnings, and they claim 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. Since the new receiver came into possession a negotiation of that character has been in progress, and there is a good prospect of its being successful; and, if so, the owners of that great property may once more hope for some income from it.

The following are the extracts from the order referred to:

Samuel Marsh, Trustee, vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, (Consolidated,) The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, John B. Penn, Trustee and the Erie Railway Company, W. Archibald O'Doherty, Jay Gould, et al. —Now, on motion of Mr. EATON, it is ordered that said JAY GOULD and W. ARCHIBALD O'DOHERTY are hereby respectively removed as receivers in said suit of JOHN C. ANGELL, and the order appointing them therein is no longer in force for the operation of the road or other purposes, except that they shall remain liable to account for any money or other property they have received or may receive, or that has come or may come under their control respectively and generally in respect of their doings as such receivers.

That said GOULD and O'DOHERTY do respectively cease to hold, retain or claim any possession of, or authority over any of the road, property, income, franchises or earnings hereinafter mentioned, mortgaged to or mentioned in either of the mortgages to the plaintiff, or on which either of the mortgages to the plaintiff are a lien, either under or by virtue of the said before-mentioned order, or of any order made in the said or any suit of JOHN B. PENN, or otherwise, and whether as receivers, or as officers or agents of the Erie Railway Company or otherwise, and that they do not, under color of the same, or otherwise, interfere with the possession, use or control of said or hereinafter mentioned road, property, income or franchises by the receiver herein appointed, or by said MARSH as special receiver.

And that said GOULD, O'DOHERTY and JOHN B. PENN, respectively, as receivers and otherwise, and the Erie Railway Company, its officers and agents, and the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, (Consolidated,) its officers and agents, and the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, its officers and agents, and the said RICE, do severally wholly refrain from holding, retaining or interfering with any of the aforesaid property, income, rights or franchises, and from in any wise preventing or hindering the receiver hereinafter appointed taking, holding and using the same, and all other property, matters and things of which he is appointed receiver, and do refrain from preventing or embarrassing said receiver in making the inventory, description, schedules and accounts hereinafter mentioned, and that said PENN do facilitate the making of the same.

That REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Painesville, Ohio, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the road, real and personal property and franchises now or formerly of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and of all property, rights and income mortgaged to said MARSH, and of all property and franchises of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, (consolidated,) now in the State of New-York, or that may come into said State, covered by or mentioned in either of said mortgages to said MARSH, (and wherever else situated, so far as this Court has authority to appoint such receiver,) and of the income and earnings of the same, and of the books, papers, records and vouchers relating thereto, or used by any said receiver; and also of the income and franchises, estate, interest, privileges, easements, and all the property and rights, covenants and contracts of every kind and character of said two last-named corporations, or pertaining thereto, including rights of way and land occupied thereby, with all superstructures and materials thereon, used or to be used, procured or to be procured therefor, with all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and building, and appurtenances, engines, tenders, cars, tools, machinery, materials thereon, as well as choses in action or in possession, pertaining to or used on said road in New-York by either said corporation (mortgagor) or either said receiver.

That said receiver, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, and with due regard to the rights and interests of bondholders, is authorized (1.) to run and operate the entire line of said road of the defendants (mortgagors,) and every part thereof, and the leased roads needful to be operated in connection therewith; (2.) to keep the same, and its equipment and said leased property in repair; (3.) to make such additions as may be required to keep up to a proper capacity and efficiency the means of transportation on said roads; (4.) to make payment of all rents of the Cleveland and Mahoning, and also of other leased property, as his duty may require; (5.) to employ, and pay and dismiss all needful agents and employes, and make purchase of all needful material and supplies; (6.) to pay all taxes, and back and other charges, and incumbrances upon any and all property and merchandise; (7.) to protect and preserve the franchise of said corporation as far as needful; (8.) to institute and defend suits and proceedings, and to select and employ legal services, and pay for the same, and that he pay the proper counsel fees and expenses, on behalf of the trustees and mortgage bondholders in procuring his appointment, and in respect of any lease hereunder, and also the like fees and expenses on that behalf, as well as such as he may incur in connection with any reference or arbitration which is or may be provided for hereunder; and, (9.) and that generally he do, and cause to be done, in a discreet and economical way, all acts and things which any said corporation, or which he is appointed receiver, could properly have done, or caused to be done, and that may also be needful to protect and preserve the franchises, property and rights of which he is appointed receiver, or needful to promote the business and increase the earnings of said entire line of road, and the several parts of the same, in said three States, respectively, including the compromise and payment of claims or injury, loss and damage to property and person.

That as soon as practicable after going into possession said receiver do cause an inventory and description to be made of the engines, cars, tenders and all other rolling stock, equipment and material supplies and other personal property of which he is appointed receiver, or upon the line, stating its kind, quantity, amount and situation; and that he make oath to the same, and file one copy with the Clerk of the County of Chautauqua, and serve one copy upon the attorney for the plaintiff herein.

And that said receiver also, with all reasonable dispatch, cause all the rolling stock and equipment of which he is appointed receiver to be so marked or designated that the amount and identity can at all times be ascertained and determined; and that he also by the aid of two or more competent persons, experienced in railroad matters, cause a particular and careful examination to be made of the state of repair and condition of said rolling stock and road and buildings, equipment and structures of which he is appointed receiver, and that he make, and file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Chautauqua, and serve on the plaintiff's attorney, a report of his doings hereunder, with all convenient dispatch; and that he state in such report, so far as he may be able to ascertain the facts, whether any and what rolling stock or equipment has been added to or removed or lost from any part of said road since the 7th day of December last, and its quality and value, and where all the aforesaid rolling stock and equipment is or may be.

And said HITCHCOCK is also hereby appointed receiver of all claims against the Erie Railway Company, and of all money due and to grow due, and of all income, on which either said mortgage is a lien, from the Erie Railway Company, for rent under said lease and contract of the 7th of December, 1868, and of all compensation for the use of said roads, property and franchises so leased or otherwise of the Erie Railway Company, and of all moneys received as earnings thereof for which said Erie Railway Company is or may be liable, and of all claims for any of said leased property, and for damages done to the same for which the Erie Railway Company may be liable, and on which either said mortgage is a lien, and said receiver is hereby authorized to demand, sue for and collect all said amounts, claims and damages.

And it is further ordered, that on or before the 31st day of January next, said GOULD and O'DOHERTY, as receivers, render a full, true and particular account, under oath, of all and singular their receipts and expenditures and transactions had or made by them in the capacity of receivers as aforesaid, and touching all and singular their management of and dealings with the property of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, of every kind and description, and stating all the moneys received, the respective dates of such reception, and for what the same was received, in detail, and the use and disposition made of the same, mentioning in detail the amount applied to each and all expenditures and giving the dates and particulars thereof, and the names of the payees, not being mere employes, but the said GOULD and O'DOHERTY, as such receivers, shall not, nor shall either of them be discharged or exonerated, or the bond or bonds heretofore given by them, or either of them, vacated or discharged, until they, as such receivers, shall have fully accounted to this Court for all moneys, property or effects which has come, or may or should have come into their hands or under their control as such receivers, and for all payments and disbursements made therefrom. That the original account be filed with the Clerk of the County of Chautauqua, and a copy thereof be at the same time served on the plaintiff's attorneys.

That said receiver pay such of the claims against the present receivers as he shall have reason to think just in amount, and as arose from considerations rendered such receivers in the discharge of their duties; and that all claims not allowed by said receiver may be proved before the referee hereinafter named. That the Erie Railway Company, its officers and agents, and said GOULD and O'DOHERTY and said RICE, personally, and as receivers and officers, and said JOHN B. PENN, as as trustee, deliver to the receiver hereby appointed, for upkeep and have at his disposal, and allow him to take and use all the aforesaid property and matters, and the income of the same, of which a receiver is hereby appointed, now or that may be in the possession or under the control of said corporation or of either said person, officer or officers; and that each of said persons and said corporation, when required, as hereinafter provided, do appear and submit to examination before such referee concerning the manner in which they have complied or failed to comply with this order.

That the said GOULD and O'DOHERTY, and the Erie Railway Company, its officers and agents, and such other persons as any party may, in the opinion of the referee, properly require, shall appear and submit to examination before said referee, as to all matters aforesaid, and also as to the use made and ownership and condition and custody of any property that may not have been delivered to such receiver as herein required. And that said referee report to this Court, from time to time, concerning proceedings and testimony taken before him.

That in case of making any lease of the property, of which a receiver is appointed, the provisions hereof as to the possession of such property and operating the road, will be deemed modified by its authorized provisions; but it shall remain and be the duty of the receiver to see that said lease is complied with, that no improper charges are allowed, that no losses or prejudice are suffered, and generally that the rights and interests of the mortgage bondholders are secured, so far as a faithful devotion of his time and sagacity can secure such results.

A Man Burned to a Cinder—Terrible Fate of a Miser.

The following is the full account of the recent horror at Long Swamp, reported in the TIMES Friday morning: The true name of the man was FREDERICK STAUD. He had lived at Long Swamp about six years, and is supposed to have brought with him, as well as amassed since coming here, considerable money. It has been ascertained from a person with whom he was more intimate than with most of his neighbors, that he came from Germany, was born in Reutlingen, Wurtemburg, and that the only relative living is a sister, META STAUD, a school teacher in Metzingen, a town near Reutlingen. About 4 o'clock in the morning Mr. PLATT H. SMITH, a near neighbor of STAUD, discovered fire issuing from the house of the latter, and, arousing some neighbors, he hastened to the scene of the conflagration. Upon his arrival he found fire issuing from the windows and also from the roof, and the fire evidently under such headway that there was no chance of saving either the building or its contents. At this time the heat was so intense that none of the neighbors who had then arrived could approach near the building, but by the aid of some rails and the fence, one of the neighbors managed to elevate himself sufficiently to look into the bedroom window of the unfortunate recluse. There a horrible sight met the gaze, for the body was at full length on the floor, a burning and burning mass. As soon as the fire had abated, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CARR and others managed to get the body from the ruins. It was but the trunk, as the head, legs and arms had been consumed. At the inquest, nothing as to the origin of the fire was discovered, and the jury found that the fire had been caused by means of a detective flue. Some of the neighbors think that the house was set on fire by thieves after robbing and perhaps murdering STAUD.

Fires Yesterday Morning.

Three fires occurred yesterday morning. The first was in the three-story frame building No. 461 Tenth-avenue, owned by JOHN MCINTYRE, and occupied by RAHN BAILEY as a grocery. Damage to stock, $400; insured. PETER WHITE's blacksmith and wheelright shop, No. 463 Tenth-avenue, was also injured by the flames. Loss $100. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. The second fire occurred in the basement No. 151 First-avenue, occupied by SCHEMERHORN & COMAN as a restaurant. Damage $100. LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $5,000 in the Peter Cooper Company. A third fire broke out in the apartments of ISAAC JACOBS, on the third floor of No. 14 Essex-street, caused by explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. Damage $100; insured for $300 in the Germania.

The Bowery Stabbing Case.

The Coroners were notified yesterday of the wounding of JAMES MOORE, the boy who was stabbed by ANTONIO COMO, a Chinaman, in the Bowery. The victim was in an insensible condition when Coroner KEENAN visited Bellevue Hospital, so no official action could be taken. COMO was arraigned before Justice COX yesterday and remanded. JOHN MORIARTY and JOHN MCFADDEN, residing at No. 106 Bayard and No. 55 Baxter streets, were arraigned before the Coroner, but their statements were not taken, as the Police can secure their attendance at any time. The prisoner was taken before his victim immediately after arrest and fully identified.

The Labor Question in South Carolina—Sensible Views of Democratic Papers.

From the Charleston News, Jan. 11.

The Orangeburg *News* says emphatically that where farmers do not get what hands they want this year "'tis their own fault." Much land has been sold to colored men, who are building and settling upon it; but this does not hinder farmers from contracting with these very men. A gentleman in the county has rented lands to families all around him. The men of these families are to work in his contract for one-third, as heretofore. The women are allowed to work the land rented to the family, the owner having a lien on their crop for the payment of the rent. The owner, also, by the terms of the contract, at certain times can call on all the hands at so much per day to work in his crop. This farmer always has as many hands as he wants. By this arrangement, says our contemporary, the colored man has his home, his family working for him and for themselves. The owner of the land has hands for all the land he wants to plant for himself, and the rest of it is rented out to good paying tenants. Now, even suppose the land is sold, instead of rented, to these families, the same plan can operate, and the same security is given for hands for the planter, and a lien secures the payment for the purchase of the land. And this latter is better, inasmuch as the security to both is permanent and not temporary, for one year. The colored man is settled and happy, and the planter has hands around him ready at his command. Mutual forbearance and kindnesses on either side will secure contentment and prosperity to both. The colored man is not avaricious—he is satisfied with comfort. By this means he realizes the wish of his heart—to have a home. He is elevated as a man and a laborer. He has every inducement to be honest as a man and industrious as a laborer. He is rendered contented and happy. It takes very little to make him happy, and he has a right to be happy. Without some such plan as this, the same difficulty will arise each year for hands. And it will increase every year, for the colored man is resolved to have a home and a start in life.

These calm and sensible words are well worthy of general consideration. Colored labor is the only labor that we can command; colored people have the political control of the State. Surely, then, it is wiser to make the colored men our friends and fellow-laborers in a common cause, than to aggravate the distrust and dislike which are already too bitter and too deep for the good of our State and people.

LAW REPORTS

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
24	Titus vs. Brisbane.	97	Kessel vs. Albetis.
85	Buckingham vs. Denby.	98	Spatz vs. Lyons.
86	Hausmann vs. Jackson.	21	[illegible] vs. [illegible]
19	Tyson vs. Moore, (non-enumerated.)	99	Guiterman vs. Waterhouse.
89	Philipps vs. Pike.	100	Bailey vs. Martin.
90	Housman vs. Van Praag.	101	Harden vs. Boyce.
91	Redmond vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.	104	Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.
92	Tracy vs. Altmayer.	105	Fraser and Bingham vs. Freeman.
94	Lindsey vs. European Petroleum Co.	106	Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
95	Edson vs. The American Bank Note Co.	108	Purrington vs. Hadfield.
96	The American Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.	109	Gilman vs. Gilman.
		110	Same vs. Same.
		111	Baker vs. Byrne.
		113	Ballou vs. Byrne.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Third Monday calendar. Preferred causes only. Surrogate causes—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
389	Fanda, Admr., etc. vs. Foster.	233	Cornelius vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
360	Smyth et al. vs. Hennessy et al.	125	Hodson vs. Same.
369	Casey, Admr., vs. Hennessy et al.	222	Bank of North America vs. Dart et al.
370	Chapman vs. Douglas et al.	1060	Keller vs. Young.
371	Brooklyn City Railway vs. Brown et al.	1106	Shufelt vs. O'Brien.
464	Morse vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.	1148	Nat. Bank of Petersburg vs. Shuie et al.
715	Hood vs. San Francisco Insurance Co.	320	Albertis vs. Allerton.
1227	Friel, Adm'x, etc., vs. Cen. Pk., N. and E. R. R. Co.	324	Same vs. Same.
		325	Same vs. Same.
		1173	Flatau vs. Hoeft.
		1111	Mangleson vs. De Groot et al.
		1101	Shaeler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1060	Tarbox et al. vs. Griffith.	1720	Coble vs. Jones.
1712	Stern vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Hoagland vs. Montague et al.
864	Whitehurst vs. Tubbs et al.	[illegible]	Fuller vs. Stevenson.
2239	Smith vs. Coe.	1794	Dunnigan vs. Obrien, Sheriff.
[illegible]	Geller vs. Fisher.	1769	Kavanagh vs. Chase.
1494	Ahrendorf vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	[illegible]	Hyde vs. Cunningham.
[illegible]	Dauheiser vs. Fiux.	[illegible]	Schermerhorn vs. Nagler.
1774	Butler vs. Brandon.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 1.

Nos.		Nos.	
21	McKee vs. Murphy.	[illegible]	Goldsmith et al. vs. Gold Mining Co.
9	Marcelos vs. Martinez.	[illegible]	Wright vs. Ripley.
25	Gans vs. Ridgely.	9	Muller vs. Barker, impl'd.
42	Ford vs. Belmont et al.	[illegible]	Fowler vs. Adams.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
47	Fisher vs. Sieberg.	3786	King vs. Campbell.
[illegible]	McGrath vs. Greenman.	4735	Packer vs. Lawrence.
[illegible]	Barbe vs. Heinsberger.	4950	Oliphant vs. Barclay.
4664	Carnie vs. Hamill.	4060	North vs. Meyers.
[illegible]	Brown vs. Powers.	2	Varlet vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
4707	Christie vs. Kissam.	[illegible]	Kirkman vs. Schroeder.
[illegible]	Meyer vs. Reeck.	[illegible]	Bolen vs. Clark.
4700	Young vs. Fisher.	18	Mackay vs. Wagner.
4744	McCormack vs. Reynolds.		
4743	Kabish vs. Watts.		

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Lewis vs. Levy.	77	Pleasant vs. Kohn.
4621	Carhart vs. Kramer.	78	Lister vs. McLoughlin.
4622	Sayle vs. Reinhardt.	79	Paine vs. Northrup.
4624	West vs. McDonald.	80	Warburg vs. Russell.
4740	Ward vs. Shute.	81	Fields vs. Nash.
4616	Rheinstein vs. Kuhlick.	82	Brown vs. Odell.
72	Walker vs. Bartells.	83	Newell vs. Landon.
73	Seville vs. Presse.	84	Horn vs. O'Brien.
74	Quinn vs. Collins.	—	Alford vs. Stokey.
76	Brennan vs. Bush.	—	Frank vs. Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. George Browne; murder.	6	The People vs. James Connell; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Ellen Rebecca Ames; murder.	7	The People vs. James O'Connor; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Lydia Ann Gillis; murder.	8	The People vs. Annie Miller, Dora Meyer; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Jacob Matheis; felonious assault and battery.	9	The People vs. John H. Greene; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. John Stephenson; larceny from the person.		

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Before the adjournment of the Court of Appeals *sine die* to-day, the following causes were submitted: The People *vs.* Phillips; Goodrich *vs.* Russell; Mosher *vs.* Ferguson; Allen *vs.* Head; Hutchinson *vs.* Market Bank of Troy; Bennet *vs.* Morehouse; Burkhalter *vs.* Erie National Bank, *in re* John A. Duff; Gonzales *vs.* Harlem Railroad; Gaskin *vs.* Meek; Frost *vs.* Warren; Dunlap *vs.* Wiseman; Emerson *vs.* Boest; Duffy *vs.* Wunsch; Dennis *vs.* Crittenden; Harris *vs.* Thompson; Goemp *vs.* Buildings; Leonard *vs.* Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Company, by reargument.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 15, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	117⅜	115	Adams Ex.		[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	[illegible]	200	U. S. Ex.		[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65	114	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.		[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	114	300	do.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do.		[illegible]
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	[illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R.		[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	113⅛	[illegible]	do.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L. S. & M. S. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & P. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col. C. C. & Ind. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. Paul.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. Guar.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. B. & Q.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Morris & Essex R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Dub. & S. C. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Col. C. & I. C. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Han. & St. J. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. W. & W. Pf.		[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$101,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.	117⅝	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	115⅛	5,000	[illegible]
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n.	113⅝	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, o.	[illegible]	500 L. S. & M. So. R.	[illegible]
30,000 do.	47½	500 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	47⅝	1500 do.	[illegible]
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s	[illegible]	200 Ill. Cen. R.	141
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	500 Clev. & P. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Penna. R. 1st M.	90	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	73½	300 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 Canton Co.	[illegible]	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	[illegible]	200 N. J. Cen.	[illegible]
200 W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	300 Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	41¾	100 do.	[illegible]
100 Boston W. P. b.c.	15¾	50 Del., Lac. & W. R.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call	91½	100 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Certif.	87½	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	[illegible]
400 Reading	94½	100 Col. C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	9 Dub. & S. C. R.	[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cum. Coal	27½	200 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100 Mariposa	7½	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	8	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100 Mariposa Pf.	16½	200 do.	[illegible]
200 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Rock Island	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	42½	200 Erie	[illegible]
400 Reading	94½	200 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	94½	100 do.	[illegible]
100 L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]	200 Canada Mining	[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 17—A. M.

It is estimated that about seven millions of Currency accumulated in the Banks of this City last week, of which $3,710,000 is in Greenbacks, as shown on the weekly averages, and the remainder in National Bank Notes. There is also a further increase of nearly two millions Gold in Bank, and the whole stock of Gold on deposit with and owned by the New-York Banks is now $37,510,000. The chief demand for Money from the Brokers during the week is believed to have been to carry Gold—that is, loans at Bank on the pledge of Gold. The general line of deposits at Bank increased during the week $12,227,000, making the whole addition since the New Year over twenty-four millions. These facts point to moderate rates of Interest through the Winter, and it may be to an overabundant supply of Money, unless the excess should be employed, temporarily, on the Stock Exchange, of which there are already some signs. The course of speculation, thus far, however, is only moderately upward, the chief advance on the Public Funds and the Railways since the New Year having been made the first week in the month. Last week the ultimate differences in prices were not so marked.

The general Trade of the City is looking fair, for the season, and business altogether since the New Year is much better than expected from the dull prospect at the close of December. The preparations for the Spring trade, so far as the orders of the Importers are concerned, may be assumed as quite equal, if not in excess of last Spring. The most serious drawback to business with the Northwest is the continued low prices for Wheat and Flour, which affects alike the demand for Goods for that quarter and the freights of the Western Roads. The latter, however, find some compensation in the greatly extended connections of the Western lines since the completion of the Pacific Railway.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 15, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,626,668
Increase in Specie	1,545,507
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,710,741
Increase in Deposits	12,227,069
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]

	Jan. 16, '69.	Jan. 15, '70.	Jan. 8, '70.
National Capital	[illegible]	$73,085,000	[illegible]
Local Capital	9,946,916	12,980,000	12,980,000
Total Capital	$84,002,016	$86,104,000	$86,104,000
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	37,510,467	35,964,920
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	185,484,842	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,279,158	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful money security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 8, '70.	Jan. 15, '70.	Jan. 16, '69.
On deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,145,841	33,968,823	34,279,158
Total	[illegible]	$228,363,784	$223,763,000
25 ¶ ct. would be	[illegible]	58,090,946	57,440,250
They held in Gold and Greenbacks	84,392,808	89,705,547	62,185,019
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate for money	7 ¶ cent.	7 ¶ cent.	7 ¶ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,995,000, against the total entries of $3,749,000 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,516,796, against $2,370,805 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $553,075, against $405,700, same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,004,698. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,700 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived, 1,448.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1869, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States, known as the Fiscal Year 1870.

The Gold values at the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,189	November	$18,021,367
August	27,227,302	December	*20,835,952
September	22,079,369	Jan. 8	4,647,642
October	17,008,219	Jan. 15	4,367,842
Total since July 1			$140,542,850
Against same date 1869			132,815,328
Increase since July 1			$7,727,528

*Unofficial.

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$18,003,268	November	$17,362,068
August	18,652,950	December	[illegible]
September	17,225,568	Jan. 8	2,174,819
October	[illegible]	Jan. 15	3,516,796
Total since July 1			$111,030,051
Against same date 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$29,[illegible]
Gold, Jan. 15, 1870			121⅛ ¶ cent.
Gold, Jan. 15, 1869			135⅝ ¶ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$5,976,330	November	$3,125,248
August	3,027,948	December	*1,761,894
September	2,383,071	Jan. 8	449,800
October	2,321,095	Jan. 15	553,075
Total since July 1			$17,401,068
Against same date 1869			19,941,765
Decrease since July 1			$2,540,697

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$16,209,065	July	$17,294,420
August	14,219,916	August	1,067,300
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	11,194,126	October	7,715,000
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
Jan. 8	[illegible]	Jan. 8	[illegible]
Jan. 15	2,004,698	Jan. 15	[illegible]
Total, 1870	$80,000,000	Total, 1870	$37,467,000
Total, 1869	[illegible]	Total, 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Jan. 15, '70.		
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	112½
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ¶ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	107⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	41⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Wall-street markets, with the single exception of Foreign Exchange, were weaker than on Friday through the greater part of the day, but after the Bank return in the afternoon there was a recovery in the Public Funds, and in most of the Eastern and Western Railways. The sales of Gold from 122 on Friday night fell off to 121⅜@121⅛ ¶ cent., closing about 121⅛ ¶ cent. The Banks gain on their Gold averages of the week $1,545,507, and they gain in Greenbacks $3,710,741. They also probably hold $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 National Bank Notes more than the week before, as these come in from the East and West in about the same if not in larger proportion as the Greenback Currency. The general line of Deposits is up on the present averages $12,227,069, and the Banks add $5,626,668 to their Loans and Discounts. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,004,698 for Customs, and paid out $[illegible] for Gold interest on the Public Debt. Of the January Gold Interest drawn out $1,670,000 was for account of the Sinking Fund, interest on United States 5-20s bought through the past year and held for this Fund. The Gold thus drawn out was sold on Tuesday, and the proceeds reinvested in United States 5-20s on Wednesday. Money, at the close of the week, 6@7 ¶ cent. on call to the Brokers on Stocks and 7 ¶ cent. on Gold, and Foreign Bills 108⅜@109 on London, and f.5.19¼@f.5.18¾ on Paris.

The Public Funds sold down to 114@113⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867 in the forenoon, but closed up stronger, 114¼@114⅜ ¶ cent., the other Gold-bearing Stocks ruling in about the same proportion. The weaker temper in the Railways, as noticed above, was also recovered from, and after the late Boards the following general quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. There was some bearish resistance shown to the improvement in the Stock market on the appearance of the Bank Statement, especially against Northwestern, but the prevailing opinion of the Street is in favor of a higher market:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅜
American Gold Coin	122	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	47⅛	47⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	[illegible]	28
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87¼	87⅝
Reading Railroad	94⅛	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	105⅜
Northwestern Common	74⅜	73⅞
Northwestern Preferred	87	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	42¼	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	88⅜	88⅜
St. Paul Common	74	[illegible]
Lake Shore	89	[illegible]
Erie	23⅞	23⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜	25⅜
New-Jersey Central	100⅝	101⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ¶ ct. reg. 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114
6 ¶ ct. coup., 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	114¼
5-20 reg. 1862	[illegible]	5-20 coup., 1868	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 coupon	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	6s currency	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ¶ cent., 1881	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	47½	Ohio 6 ¶ cent., 1886	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	46	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	103
N. Carolina new bds.	28⅞	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	103
S. Carolina new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
Missouri H. & St. J. iss.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102
Louisiana 6s, Levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102
Louisiana 8s, Levee bds.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76	102
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102
Alabama 8s	[illegible]		
Ohio 6 ¶ cent., 1875	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc.	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	101	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Erie 1st Extended	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 3d 7s, '83	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 4th 7s, '80	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	103
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, '69	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ¶ ct.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ¶ c. 2d	92	Chic. & Alton 1st	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	[illegible]	Peninsular R. Bonds	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	[illegible]
Consol'd N. W. coup.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G't.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. 1st	[illegible]
Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 2d	[illegible]	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Manhattan	143	East River	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Continental	97
America	141½	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Ninth National	107½
Commerce	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
B'k of the Republic	111½	Shoe & Leather Asso.	[illegible]
Irving	111		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

General balance yesterday	$96,074,636 97
Gold receipts	307,793 92
Gold payments	1,307,347 90
Gold balance	74,[illegible] 94
Currency receipts	338,487 07
Currency payments	320,126 11
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	95,[illegible]
Customs	294,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	755,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $700,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount, $270,000 have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $430,000 of the entire Loan of $2,735,000 now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $2,500,000 of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 400,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 80 per cent.

For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Crude Turp., bbls.	145
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	761
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	8,000	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,350	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	34,740	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	126	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	4,270	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	4,280	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—196,648 lbs. Bacon, 4,500 lbs. Ham, 1,039 bales Cotton, 3 boxes Folding Machines, 50 boxes Sewing Machines, 107,000 lbs. Cheese, 12 boxes Axes, 100 Car Wheels, 6 pkgs. Seeds, 28 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Hardware, 4 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 163 cases Arms, 150 tierces Beef, 16,500 lbs. Lard, 1 box Oysters.

By the bark *Superbe*, for Londonderry—4,163 bbls. Flour, 172 tons Ore.

By the bark [illegible] for Penarth Roads—25,138 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Station* for Glasgow—4,368 bbls. Flour, 212 tierces Beef, 26 casks Whalebone, 120 Staves, 271 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Gaudente* for Gibraltar—2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Società* for Trieste—[illegible] cases Cassia, 209 bags Pimento, 200 tons Logwood, 10 tons Japan Wood, [illegible] boxes Extract Logwood, 1,104 bbls. Rosin, 1 tons Fustic.

By the steamship *Main*, for Bremen—400 bbls. Pork, 25 pkgs. Beef, 2,675 bushels Rye, 99 bales Cotton, 60 bales Tobacco, 8 cases Potash, 15,465 bushels Wheat, 30 cases Peppermint, 58,900 lbs. Tallow, 10 cases Preserved Fruit, 8 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Pictures, 21,675 lbs. Bacon, 1 Boiler, 60 boxes Relief, 12 boxes Revolvers, 253 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 25 cases Sewing Machines.

ASHES—have been in limited demand, but steady, at $7 87½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ¶ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but held with much firmness, including Java, at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@17½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 18c.@18c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¾c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ¶ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade stronger on lighter offerings, and a moderate inquiry from shippers, spinners and speculative buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,897 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 1,123 bales to shippers, 941 bales to spinners, and 680 bales to speculators. Also, 1,975 bales for forward delivery, including 575 bales Low Middling, for January, at 24⅜c.@25c.; 500 bales Low Middling, for February, at 24½c.; 100 bales Low Middling, for March, at 25¼c.; 200 bales Low Middling, for April, at 25½c.; 300 bales Low Middling, for May, at 25¾c.; 100 bales Low Middling, for June, at 25⅞c. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing steady at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 14,591 bales, including 4,622 bales to exporters, 4,163 bales to spinners, 1,305 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. The demand for future delivery has been active. The sales on basis Low Middling have been—for January, 1,950 bales at 24½c.@24¾c.; for February, 3,000 bales at 24⅞c.@25¼c.; for March, 2,200 bales at 25c.@25¾c.; for April, 2,150 bales at 25¼c.@25⅞c.; for May, 800 bales at 25½c.@26c.; for June, 700 bales at 25⅝c.@26c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 4,900 bales; to Havre, 582 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,286 bales; to Hamburg, 2,127 bales; to Bremen, 670 bales. Total, 9,565 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 20,020 bales; to the Continent, 13,535 bales. Total, 33,555 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛	24
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25¼	25½
Middling	25⅝	25⅞	26	26¼
Good Middling	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,185
Receipts last week	24,369
Receipts the preceding week	20,196
Receipts since Sept. 1	271,675
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,501,689
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,194,120
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time in 1868-69	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,642
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,557,513
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports at latest dates	457,000
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	404,360
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	88,139
Crop of 1868-9	2,260,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Sales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,838	1,366	4,180	3,560	3,482	1,369
Sept. 12	5,863	2,578	10,384	1,576	11,209	1,294
Sept. 19	8,179	1,840	18,672	2,081	22,309	1,237
Sept. 26	12,836	1,468	30,311	4,768	46,341	4,979
Oct. 3	16,078	1,414	34,789	8,074	54,625	9,913
Oct. 10	24,304	3,585	46,866	14,648	59,273	20,008
Oct. 17	33,714	6,860	55,880	10,617	67,284	24,916
Oct. 24	34,095	12,297	57,828	14,907	77,294	34,945
Oct. 31	42,298	7,390	59,471	26,191	75,316	31,295
Nov. 7	61,697	29,076	74,356	35,158	85,348	35,989
Nov. 14	60,448	30,096	75,489	48,373	85,048	58,669
Nov. 21	75,288	27,195	72,669	49,233	80,089	48,809
Nov. 28	84,673	44,318	74,640	51,350	83,389	50,777
Dec. 5	75,749	35,330	80,693	64,018	89,727	70,075
Dec. 12	80,000	42,913	76,744	67,578	98,829	52,049
Dec. 19	104,355	52,930	80,012	51,829	111,010	64,301
Dec. 26	91,287	73,355	75,984	48,276	112,810	69,384
Jan. 2	86,856	60,245	66,449	71,173	108,877	68,237
Jan. 9	79,425	67,983	65,747	41,360	101,880	67,427
Jan. 16	71,053	73,253	73,334	67,448	88,753	57,421

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exp'ts to Gt. Britain.	Exp'ts to Continent.
New-Orleans	32,715	182,010	7,496	6,977
Mobile	11,347	67,700	3,853	796
Galveston (est.)	4,500	48,000	....	....
Florida	242	....	....	....
Savannah	13,687	61,216	6,418	2,808
Charleston	5,100	25,700	....	241
New-York	11,851	57,463	4,301	4,682
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	3,341	18,000	1,771	1,860
Total this week	82,742	487,063	23,018	16,418
Previously reported	1,163,684	....	480,060	270,787
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	1,256,777	437,863	612,078	278,175
Same time last year	1,184,128	394,201	371,286	224,138

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	396,000	290,540
Afloat from India	66,000	113,000
Afloat from America	171,000	131,000
Stock in London	122,240	89,790
Afloat for London	40,000	50,000
Stock in Havre	65,040	54,490
Afloat for Havre	68,296	31,486
Stock in Bremen, (est.)	2,617	8,493
Afloat for Bremen, (est.)	17,425	16,853
Stock in United States ports	437,062	304,221
Stock in the interior towns	102,474	85,062
Total	1,440,356	1,257,916
Increase in visible supply		182,340

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners, at the mills, now 77,000 bales; same time, 1869, 145,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d., then 11⅞d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Jan. 7.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	20,189	7,073
Columbus, Ga.	13,498	12,128
Macon, Ga.	19,048	14,466
Selma, Ala.	7,343	3,556
Montgomery, Ala.	16,876	10,588
Memphis, Tenn.	21,072	9,189
Nashville, Tenn.	3,180	1,139
Total	102,474	58,063

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more call for low grades of State and Western Flour at somewhat steadier prices, on lighter offerings. Other descriptions have been in light demand and irregular in value. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 45@$5 [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 ¶ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 85
Extra State	5 10@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 10@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy St. Louis	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]

[illegible] sales have been reported, since our last of 1,670 bbls. [illegible] lots, at $5 [illegible] for poor to fair Ordinary, and $[illegible] for Ordinary to very choice Extras, ¶ bbl. Rye Flour continued dull and weak at $4 15@$4 [illegible] for inferior to very choice, ¶ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive and heavy, at about $4 50@$4 [illegible] for Western, $4 [illegible]@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 [illegible] for Brandywine, ¶ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very slow of sale at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible] ¶ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention from shippers, millers, and speculative buyers, and with less eagerness on the part of holders to realize, the market has been quoted decidedly stronger, particularly for sound Amber Winter and No. 2 Spring, which have been most freely purchased, largely from store. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 [illegible], chiefly Prime Amber at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $1 [illegible], the latter an extreme price for a lot of 1,500 bushels Choice, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 15½, in store and delivered, mainly at $1 13, in store and $1 14@$1 15½, delivered; White Genesee at $1 [illegible] ¶ bushel. Corn has been in less request and depressed in prices. Oats have been offered more freely, and at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bushels Corn, at $[illegible] for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 80c.@90c. for New do.; 90c.@$1 01 for Yellow, and [illegible] Oats at [illegible]@[illegible] ¶ bushel. Rye continued dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] for Western and Jersey; $1 [illegible] for State, ¶ bushel; sales, 3,000 bushels. Barley is lower and irregular. Sales have been quoted since our last of 4,800 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 [illegible]; four-rowed do., $1 [illegible]. Barley Malt has been quoted heavy at from $1 [illegible] ¶ bushel; sales, 8,000 bushels. Peas have been in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 [illegible] for Western, in store; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey and Southern, ¶ bushel. The export clearances have been 4,368 bbls. Flour for Glasgow; 4,163 bbls. Flour for Londonderry; 28 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 25,138 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; 15,465 bushels Wheat and 2,675 bushels Rye for Bremen.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in request and quoted steady at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ¶ 100 lb. Straw continues very quiet at [illegible] for Short and Long, ¶ 100 lb.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and held firmly, including New-York at [illegible]; Eastern, at [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; California, [illegible], ¶ lb. Receipts to-day, 37 bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, ¶ lb. The prevailing rates are as follows: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, [illegible]; Hemlock Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, in the Rough, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, [illegible]; Southern, Rough, all weights, [illegible] ¶ lb. The day's receipts have been 4,280 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been steady in price, but without activity. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible]; English Islands at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ¶ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in light supply and demand at about 16¼c.@16⅜c. for early delivery, ¶ gallon. Crude in shipping order has been more sought after, and some 4,000 bbls., deliverable between Feb. 1 and 20th, have been sold at 21½c. ¶ gallon. At Philadelphia the prevailing quotation was [illegible] ¶ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 574 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in more demand on the basis of 31½c. for Standard White, for early delivery here, with sales of 4,500 bbls.; 27c. for Standard White in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 250 bbls.; [illegible] for do., at Philadelphia, January delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. The receipts of Refined here were 1,142 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,600 bbls. Standard White, in cases, continues in moderate demand at 36½c.@38c.; Prime White, [illegible] ¶ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet but steady at 10c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17½c., as extremes, in cases, ¶ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in reduced supply, and held with more firmness, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at $27 75 for Old Western Mess; $27 [illegible] for New Mess; $26 for City Prime Mess; $27 [illegible] for Thin Mess, and $25 for Rumps, ¶ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including February, at $27 50 and March at $28, ¶ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been less sought after, at from 11c.@12c. for very inferior to strictly choice Western, and 12c.@12¼c. for City, ¶ lb. Cutmeats continue quiet at drooping rates; sales have been confined to 130 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ¶ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at unchanged rates; sales 110 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at [illegible]; Short Rib at equal to 14½c.@14¾c. ¶ lb. Lard has been in light demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15⅛@17½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@17c. for City, and 16⅞c.@[illegible] for good to strictly prime Steam, ¶ lb. Beef is in request at $10@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$10 for inferior grades, ¶ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess, at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30, ¶ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams are less inquired for at $25@$30 for New, ¶ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter continues in pretty fair request, including State, Common to Prime, at [illegible]; Fancy, at [illegible], and Western, Ordinary to Prime, [illegible] ¶ lb.; the receipts to-day were 3,086 pkgs. Cheese has been in very moderate demand at from [illegible], as the extremes for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 340 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 615 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 9c.@11½c., chiefly 10¼c.@10⅝c.; 350 bags San Domingo on private terms; and 347 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@11¼c. ¶ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@11¼c.; very good to choice do. at 11½c.@12c. ¶ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10c.@12½c.; No. 12 Box, Havana, 11½c. ¶ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather limited demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14⅝c., as the extremes, ¶ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c.; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible]@15¼c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ¶ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] ¶ gallon; sales 200 bbls.; receipts 120 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been quoted stronger, but the engagements have been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool there were taken 1,050 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅞d.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, part at 6d., with 5½d. subsequently reported as having been bid, ¶ bushel; 180 boxes Bacon at 35s. ¶ ton, and 950 bbls. Resin, by sail, at [illegible] ¶ bbl. For London, 550 bbls. Flour, on private terms. For Bristol, 1,050 bbls. Flour at 3s. ¶ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 4,200 quarters Wheat at 6s. [illegible] to the Bristol Channel, 6s. 9d. ¶ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
DAVID GARRICK. PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. de Lussan, Miss E. Terry, Messrs. Fritsch, Gilbert and Morgan.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the French Senate, on Saturday, a great debate is reported to have occurred on the general domestic affairs of the Government, and a vote of confidence in the late Ministry was passed. In the Corps Legislatif it was moved that the debate on the arraignment of ROCHEFORT be postponed to the 24th inst. The motion was opposed by M. OLLIVIER, and by a vote of 89 to 19 it was decided to begin the debate to-day, as was originally proposed. It is reported that a majority of both Chambers will support the Ministry in the prosecution. Several Deputies have received anonymous menacing letters, and the radical journals threaten disorders if ROCHEFORT is condemned....Earthquake shocks were felt on Saturday at Auch, in the department of Gers, France....The City of Oviedo has nominated the Duke of Montpensier for the Cortes....There is great rejoicing in Madrid over reported successes in Cuba....The Ecumenical Council had a four hours' session on Saturday. The oldest Legate present, it is said, complained of the length of many of the speeches and of a want of observance of the rule to preserve secrecy in regard to the proceedings....A dispatch from London states that the arrangements for a consolidation of the three ocean cable companies have been completed, and that all that is now wanting is the confirmation by the shareholders. The total receipts are to be placed in a "joint purse," and divided *pro rata*, the French Cable Company receiving 36½ per cent., and the two other Companies 63½ per cent. Should any of the cables or land connections be broken, the line open will be used without regard as to which one receives the message. It is also rumored that the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Companies are to be reconstructed on the basis of a common stock....The death of Baron VON BECKE, Austrian Minister of Finance, is reported.

GENERAL.

The surrender of insurgents in large numbers is reported in Havana papers. The Spanish troops in the Central Department are reported on the march. The mail steamer for Spain, which sailed on Saturday, took out a memorial signed by thousands of Spaniards, requesting the Cortes to defer the granting of reforms and liberties in Porto Rico until the Cuban question is settled, as, among other reasons, the act would be detrimental to the Spanish cause in Cuba.

Advices from Paraguay, by the way of Rio Janeiro and Lisbon, are to the effect that the war is really at an end, and that LOPEZ is again a fugitive. According to this last report he did not, it is said, return to Bolivia as was supposed, but when last heard from was wandering with a few followers about the deserts of the Brazilian Provinces. Advices from Paris are contradictory, and LOPEZ is said to be still in Paraguay with an army of 6,000 men and the means to carry on the war, which is by no means ended.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Consul WEBB at Zanzibar under date of Oct. 2, in which it is stated that the day before a letter was received by the British Consulate from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated May 30, 1869, in which he writes that he had reached Ugigi, on the Tanganyika Lake, safely and in good health.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention, to meet in Washington this week, is to act on the question of allowing women to vote in the District of Columbia, and the passage of a sixteenth amendment to the National Constitution to secure this end. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mrs. STOWE, Bishop SIMPSON and THEODORE TILTON, amongst others, are expected to be present.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday evening. Addresses were made by prominent speakers, and resolutions adopted indorsing the Administration and the course of General TERRY, the Military Commander.

The Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency was in session on Saturday at Washington, and witnesses were examined in relation to the gold panic in this City last fall. Testimony of Messrs. HODGKIN, BONNER, BENEDICT and STOUT, of this city, was taken, and JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and Mr. CORBIN have been summoned to appear before the Committee to-day.

Seventeen of the principal silver mines in Comstock Lodge, Nevada, yielded for the past year, it is stated, $7,265,000.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that the new Cabinet has decided to abolish the licenses hitherto granted to American fishermen and to fall back on the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. It is also rumored that the tariff is to be changed so as to impose duties on articles now on the free list.

Rev. Dr. AMOS BLANCHARD, for the past forty years pastor of the Kirk-street Congregational Church at Lowell, Mass., died of heart disease on Friday evening.

Two prisoners, recently discharged from the Massachusetts State Prison on the ground that they were innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, are about to bring a claim against the State for damages. They have been confined for four years.

The Senate of California on Saturday passed a bill repealing the clause of the bill in the Sunday law prohibiting theatrical amusements on the Sabbath.

Mr. HAYS, of St. Louis, has brought suit against GEORGE H. ROE and EDWARD JONES, in which the damages are laid at $60,000, for the alleged loss and detention of goods supposed to belong to PERRY FULLER, and seized in St. Louis last September.

The Consul of San Salvador at San Francisco has declined issuing ship papers to the *Clotilda*, formerly the *Chieftain*, on the ground that she is designed for the coolie trade.

A special dispatch from St. Cloud to Chicago, under date of the 14th inst., gives important information in regard to the Red River rebellion. Dr. SHULTZ had arrived there from Pembina, and reports matters as serious at Fort Garry. The French, under RIELLE, had seized the Hudson Bay Company's safe, containing £260,000 in gold. The Sioux Indians are rumored to be on the war path, and the people of Dakota and Minnesota are said to be much alarmed at the prospect of another Indian war.

THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, convicted at Pittsburg of the murder of his wife by beating her to death in November last, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for eleven years, nine months and twenty-eight days, the longest term that could be imposed.

SAMUEL OTTO was killed by WALTER GRAHAM, in the town of Ross, Wayne County, this State, on Friday. The two quarreled while chopping wood. GRAHAM struck OTTO on the head with an ax, killing him instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

Heavy rains are reported at the West, and great destruction of property is threatened.

The mother of PAREPA-ROSA died in London on Friday.

LOCAL.

Another shooting affray, which will probably prove fatal, took place Saturday evening in the house No. 29 Bleecker-street. The victim in this case was LEO BALSKY, who was shot in the stomach by a man named DAN BIDDLE, who, like his victim, is a man of dissolute habits. The motive for the deed was jealousy. BALSKY having caught BIDDLE locked in a room with his mistress, who passes under the name of ELLEN KNICKERBOCKER, assaulted him. A terrible fight ensued, in which BIDDLE drew a pistol and inflicted the wound. BALSKY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. BIDDLE was arrested.

A discourse on "Theological Seminaries" was delivered last evening at the Madison-square (Presbyterian) Church, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at the request of the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, of this City. His remarks were listened to with great interest and attention by a large congregation.

The settlement of the election difficulty in Flushing seems to be no nearer an end, and in the case of WIGMO, the clerk of the Board of Trustees, charged with malfeasance in office, the examination has been adjourned three times. Last Saturday, the last day appointed for a hearing, a score or more of witnesses patiently waited the arrival of a Justice for the greater part the day, among them some of the first citizens of Flushing, whose business demanded their attention in New-York, and no Justice came.

A fire occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night, in the store of SOLOMON FRANKLIN, No. 23 Baxter-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage trifling and nobody hurt.

The Defeat of Intolerance—The Readmission of Virginia.

Said SIDNEY SMITH: "When a country 'squire hears of an ape, his first feeling is to give it nuts and apples; when he hears of a dissenter, his immediate impulse is to commit it to the county jail, to shave its head, to alter its customary food, and to have it privately whipped. I solemnly believe blue and red baboons to be more popular in England than Catholics and Presbyterians; they are more understood, and there is a greater disposition to do something for them." There has been too much of what is essentially the same spirit in America, as exercised towards the people of conquered Southern States. We rejoice that it has been at last so signally rebuked by the unconditional concession by the House of Representatives to Virginia of her full and rightful representation in Congress. Will the Senate prevent the immediate consummation of the good work?

Virginia has complied with all the terms of the Reconstruction acts, and it is nothing but the worst spirit of proscription that has kept her barred out of the National Capitol. The requirements of good faith, and the real interests of quick pacification are as plain as possible; and the subterfuges which have been used to evade them are in the lowest degree paltry and discreditable. The truth is that there has been a knot of little politicians in and out of Congress who have been from the beginning an infinite plague and mischief to this whole work of reconstruction. They have ridden it as their private hobby, without any regard for its true end, for the mere sake of elevating themselves into notice and gratifying an ambitious greed. They have habitually acted as if conscious that their political career must end as soon as reconstruction was done with—like the little mites which are the parasites of a big blue bottle, and which think their fly the grandest and most important part of the universe, and feel that they would end, and the whole world, too, if that buzz should cease. The real men of the country have gotten very tired of this kind of rule. They realize that this business of reconstruction is the most serious of patriotic duties—the duty which of all others should be performed with a large and magnanimous soul. They believe that a long continuance of an unforgiving and exacting temper towards the South must inevitably produce a soreness and resentment, which, even if they should not again disturb the peace outright, would make impossible all harmonious and satisfactory legislation for the rest of this generation. They know that all concessions, to be efficacious, must be prompt and hearty—just the opposite of the captious and haggling and dilatory methods that have been so long persisted in by the impracticables in Congress. It is our conviction that public opinion upon this matter is becoming too strong to be resisted at Washington; and we hail the action of the House in regard to Virginia as a sign that it is beginning to be understood, even there, that in spite of the past, the Southern people are still our fellow countrymen, whose rights and interests we are bound to consult, as for ever linked with our own.

Our City Indians.

The Tammany politicians are at Albany, putting to knife the Police Board, and making war generally upon our City civilization. In one single particular this Tammany tribe show an instinct for the fitness of things. They still call themselves by their old Indian name. They *are* Indian in fact as well as name, and the sooner they are regularly booked as such, and guarded against, the better. They are almost as hostile to every civilized interest as the Sioux and the Apaches. Their "hall" on Fourteenth-street is a covert scarcely less pernicious to this white settlement than any ambush on Bloody River is to the settlements of that region. The favorite time for forays there is the night time. Here, it is the night time, the day time, and all the time. It is true that our red skins haven't done much yet in the scalping line. But we have only to wait awhile and it may come to that. It is all owing, not to a difference of nature, but of whisky. It is a historical fact that the scalping propensity depends a good deal upon the quality of the fire water. Mere quantity don't do the business. Now, however it be with the Tammany nature, there is a chance that, some day, the whisky will be rectified. When the article gets to the regular Western proof, then must we look out for our toplocks. They may make a short work of our crown pieces, as in time past they have made of our dollar pieces.

It is a pity that we cannot apply the reservation policy to the Indians of Tammany—a pity that we can't put them off by themselves, where they could no longer prey upon civilized society. Possibly it may come to that at last. We sometimes think it will, so far as regards the worst of them at least. Some thirty miles up the Hudson there is a nice spot for such a reservation. Art has joined with nature to make it an excellent seclusion. Many hundreds of an Indian admixture are already segregated there—and not a few from this very Tammany tribe—greatly to the advantage of themselves, and of society at large. Sing Sing is undoubtedly the completest and most successful Indian reservation this side of the Rocky Mountains. It is the only one where useful labor prevails—the only one which is not a burden to the Treasury. But the tightness of the place is the capital point. There is no price that can be weighed against perfect public security. Any amount of Indian annuity, a thousand times over, would be cheapness itself if it helped to secure us from the limitless depredations of this Tammany tribe. The misfortune is that these Tammanies have a disposition so *extra*-Indian that they cannot be made amenable to any existing or possible Indian system. The "Quaker Commission," in their infinite faith, it is said, has wrought marvels beyond the mountains. But here is a sort of outlawry, that would be their instant despair.

Tariff and Trade—The Golden Mean.

The conclusions reached and reported last week by the "Committee on Tariff Legislation" of the Boston Board of Trade are remarkable, not so much in themselves—for the same results had been already arrived at by many thinking men—but rather by reason of the lesson they convey. That lesson is that a practical compromise, a *juste milieu*, a golden mean, is attainable between the fierce schools of free trade and extreme protection,—"two points of mighty opposites" in theory, as wide apart in dry doctrine as are the poles. Utterly, bitterly and hopelessly hostile in their cardinal dogmas, the two systems need not prevent sensible and practical merchants, who are blind devotees of neither, from extracting the good they need. The present is, perhaps, to borrow the nearest simile, like the contest in metaphysics between fate and free will, or in theology between faith and works, where the bitter disciples of the one theory or the other aver that no middle course is tenable, while, as a matter of fact, the conduct of life finds no difficulty in adopting in part and reconciling both. All that is necessary for practical action, as we all know, is the will to subordinate pride of doctrine to facts of daily life; and, in like manner, a disposition to abandon mere doctrinal consistency for present needs will divest the tariff problem of half its difficulty.

The Boston Committee was instructed, some months ago, to examine and report, not the merits of this and the other party or school of political economy, but "the principles and qualifying conditions which would govern the tariff legislation of this country." And, accordingly, the Committee aimed simply to find out the policy which should be, not fortified by most arguments, but "judicious in itself and permanent in continuance"—holding that all depended on "soundness and stability." With this in view, the Committee evidently determined first to report something practical and definite, and not merely to wrangle to no end, hand in majority and minority reports, and so "agree to disagree." This last had already been done by similar bodies for thirty years, with waste of time and temper.

Now, had all these gentlemen—and they comprised names as well known to Boston merchants as A. H. RICE, E. B. BIGELOW, B. F. NOURSE, EDW. ATKINSON, G. L. WARD, C. G. NAZRO, W. ENDICOTT, Jr., JOHN CUMMINGS, and H. A. HILL—been of the same political school, the problem would have been easy. But the Committee "desire to be expressly understood" that they are "divided among themselves on the respective theories of protection and free trade." How, then, were they able to freely "append their names to a harmonized expression of opinion in favor of what appears to be practicable at the present time;" and what is the secret of their suggestive agreement? In the first place, they started out for "candid investigation" instead of attorney-like advocacy, and "with a mutual concession each to the other among those who differ, of honesty and intelligence of purpose—an innovation on the "willful and reckless calumniator" style in which such discussions are often carried on. Next, and chiefly, "they aimed chiefly to ascertain the points of agreement on the subject, rather than those of difference among its members." This was all.

What the result was, we have in other columns set forth. The Committee concluded, as we presumed that with such a spirit they would, that there ought to be a tariff for revenue, and only such a tariff; that protection to home industry might and should be given incidentally to a revenue tariff, and as one of its fair results. They found that of the various forms of taxation, the Customs' duties are one of the least objectionable, and the most productive; that the advantages which older countries have over us in certain branches of manufacture, is "only an acquired advantage, which in time we can overcome;" that taxation, being never in itself a blessing, should be as light a burden and as carefully adjusted as possible; and that "no purpose other than that of raising revenue, or of meeting the necessities of Government, can justify, in the outset, the imposition of tariff or any other duties."

Missionaries' and Clergymen's Salaries.

Our readers must have been struck with the touching letters to this journal from missionaries and country clergymen which our article on the inadequacy of their salaries has called forth. If any one will carefully examine the dry statistical pages of Commissioner WELLS' recent report, he will find the figures relieved by some similar communications from teachers and salaried persons.

The truth is, that during the past seven or eight years, while the farmer has received a vastly increased price for his products and the merchant for his wares, and while physicians' and lawyers' fees have all risen, sometimes in proportion to increased prices, the salaries of the humble workers in the moral field—the country clergymen, and city and country missionaries—have been but slightly advanced. With heavy taxation and a depreciated currency, doubling or trebling all the expenses of living, they have been obliged to struggle on under the old rates of payment, or with an inconsiderable increase of salaries. A large proportion of them have been consuming their capitals—the scanty earnings of former years—or they have endured such privations as have been sketched in our columns, pawning their wives' ornaments, doing without books and all means of culture, and even at times contenting themselves with the coarsest fare on their tables.

The real cause of the difficulty, however, is not to be found alone in the increased expenses of living, but is more radical, and is one which is manifestly going to dwindle the power of the clergy and the churches during the next generation. It is the wrong principle of compensation for these "moral workers." Here, for instance, a young man, thoroughly trained as thinker, speaker and scholar, enters a country parish as clergyman. The vestry or church trustees offer him a salary which is, perhaps, one-half what he could earn at any similar secular labor. The power of his profession is that, to a certain extent, it is disinterested. At all events he does not care to haggle about payment. He has a young man's enthusiasm and indifference to acquisition of property. The principle of the vestry is to get the best they can at the least price. He thus labors on at a small salary, but gradually, with increasing family, come heavier expenses. It is more and more a struggle with him to keep his small craft above water. With the pride of a man of culture and power, he cannot endure to represent his wants to the vestry or consistory. At length the subject is broached among the church trustees, and some one—as a general rule the wealthiest member—will reply in effect, "Our duty is to secure the clergyman's services at the lowest rates. Let him go elsewhere if he is not satisfied. We have not engaged to supply him with luxuries." This, of course, will silence the minister. But he also might answer, "I have spent years in public services here. I have stood by the bedsides of your sick and dying. I have promoted those great moral interests without which your property itself rests on no secure basis. My best days have been given to this, when I could have earned more pecuniary support in other work. It is but just that I should have such a support for my family as men with similar abilities and education can secure outside." The result of this divergence of views will probably be that the wealthy vestryman will force the pastor out, and he will seek another charge. But now he does not stand on the same vantage-ground he did in younger and fresher years. He has lost his adaptation to secular labor, and he again meets the same narrow spirit in another parish, until he gradually settles down to the painful position so sadly pictured in the letters we have recently published.

The effect of this principle of payment for services is clearly seen now in all our colleges, and is most threatening in a moral point of view. The young men of ability and force of character will not enter the ministry. We hear this complaint from every side. It is perfectly natural. It is all very well to call upon the clergy to be "disinterested," but a young man of spirit and talent, who is conscious that his work is of some value, does not care to put himself at the mercy of selfish vestries and consistories, who are determined to get the best from him at the least pay, and when the world is no longer open, will leave him to an old age of poverty or dependence.

The two principles which should guide all churches and moral and educational organizations in determining the salaries of their agents or preachers or missionaries should be, "What would the earnings of such persons be in secular labors of a corresponding character? and what is the value of their services to the public?" The first consideration is, not to get the most for the least pay, but fair wages for fair work. If anything is clear, it is plain that "the moral professions" are under rather than over paid. Some of our contemporaries will no doubt be exercised, because a leading man in his profession, like Mr. BEECHER, is henceforth to receive $20,000 salary per annum. But there is no question to any one who knows the value of his labors that they are worth that sum, and that at any time in the last twenty years he could have earned treble the amount of his annual salary. The Commissioners of Charities are perfectly right in paying their President $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. The ability to organize and manage such a great public work is worth such a payment. First-class services cannot be obtained without fair payment, or, if they are, the public gains from sacrifices which they have no right to demand. The same principle will apply to the salaries of the missionaries. These useful workers should not be hired for the lowest price they will take. A just and fair estimate should be made of their value to the community, and they should be paid accordingly.

The Erie Strike.

We predicted some months ago, at the outset of the Erie Railroad strike, that the affair would be a lasting and determined one; and the event has justified our augury. Indeed, with the reputation of the Company what it is, with "Erie" a byword in men's mouths, it was not to be supposed that even genuine measures of conciliation would be received with trust and confidence by indignant employes. Still less was it credible that the reckless, trampling, overawing policy pursued by the Company, with its New-York roughs and Jersey City constables, would be accepted with equanimity.

Saturday last the discharged workmen convened in Jersey City in great numbers, and committees for "guard duty at the shops," for appealing to the public, for raising funds, and so on, were appointed. Mr. GEORGE KEARLEY, the President of the Mutual Protective Association, tells the public that this morning every man belonging to that Association will join in the strike. A courier was sent last week to the shops at the different points along the road, and Binghamton, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Buffalo and Jersey City join hands in this strike. Thirty persons watch the ferries to dissuade men, this morning, from working at the Company's shops. It is probable that at this moment the strike extends all along the road,—the tunnel shops, the engineers and others joining in.

What delay, what damage may come to the public out of this last phase of the Erie strike, we have only to wait and see. But it is not hard to say where the trouble lies. It is to be found in the utter want of trust betwixt the Company and its servants. The latter are simply a fraction of the public, and the public has for a long period regarded the Erie mismanagement with unconcealed disgust. When, therefore, trouble once breaks out between such a company and its employes, it is impossible to tell whither it may extend. The basis of any friendly arrangement and adjustment of difficulties is confidence. But suppose there is no confidence on the one part or the other? Suppose the one side has come to look on the whole community as a body to be plundered, and the other side regards those with whom it deals as a body of plunderers? Evidently in such a case there is no mutual sincerity which can be made a basis of settlement. A breach once effected only widens; and that, in fact, is what we see to-day in the Erie troubles.

Opposition Movements at Rome.

The proceedings of the Council of the Vatican are daily becoming more interesting as the forces of the liberal opposition begin to stand distinctly apart from the Ultramontane supporters of the contemplated dogma of papal infallibility. At present, however, circumstances appear to have conspired to render the Pope and his unwavering adherents masters of the situation. In addition to the difficulty of organizing a systematic scheme of resistance to papal authority among prelates trained in a school of deferential subordination, the Holy See has the advantage of having sixteen Cardinals' hats wherewith to tempt the allegiance of deserters, and confirm the attachment of the faithful. But the severest blow which the cause of opposition has yet received is the defection, at a critical moment, of Cardinal SCHWARZENBERG. As stated by the correspondent of the London *Times*, this prelate possesses nearly all the qualities necessary to give him authority and influence at the Vatican, as well as to mark him out as the leader of the liberal majority of the German Episcopate. "At once Prince of the Church, Prince in his own country, and Primate of Bohemia, he represents great secular, vitally religious, and the highest hierarchical interests." The phalanx of French opposition Bishops, under Mgr. DUPANLOUP, had drawn up a remonstrance against what they considered an arbitrary assumption of authority by the Pope. A similar document was prepared by the German prelates, the preparation of which was actively promoted by Cardinal SCHWARZENBURG, and to which his signature was to lend its chief significance. At the last moment the heart of the Prince Bishop appears to have failed him, and the prestige of his name has been lost to the cause of liberal resistance in the Council. Thus weakened and dispirited, the influence of the protesting Bishops is for the present suspended, and we may expect to hear that the Ultramontane majority turn the occasion to profitable account.

There is a proposition before the Legislature of Maine to put a tax on insurance business done by companies "not located within the State." The *Eastern Argus* objects to that proposal—and, in our opinion, with great justice. Any sort of tax on insurances is a tax on thrift and forethought, and, therefore, tends to discourage the very qualities which are most useful in a community. When a man wishes to make some provision for his family after his death, or to guard against sudden ruin coming upon him through fire, the Government, local or national, should at least refrain from putting obstacles in his way. It is very hard for most working people to save enough to pay the premiums which fall due every year. To tax their painfully-gathered savings is certainly to resort to a very extreme measure for raising money. When the companies are made to pay a duty, they raise their charges in proportion, and, in sooth, the burden ultimately falls on the private citizen. We may not be able to get rid of such imposts now, but it is to be hoped that no State not already saddled with them will voluntarily fall into the snare.

It is a curious fact that often as Wall-street has been "sold" by the story of the death of the Emperor NAPOLEON, it is perpetually standing with open mouth to swallow the same old bait again. When the afternoon is dull, and it is necessary to make some sort of movement in stocks, a few confederates go round whispering "The Emperor died last night." Of late it has answered the purpose still better to get up the rumor that the United States Government is going into another "real estate" speculation, and will want vast quantities of gold. The dealer in stocks ought to be one of the coolest and shrewdest of men, and yet he is the most veritable simpleton on the face of the earth when false reports are flying about his ears. We need scarcely say that according to Wall-street news, France has been in a state of revolution at least a dozen times during the past week. The Emperor has been dead twice, and the Empress assassinated once. It is a sure thing to fall back upon, this "sudden death" of the Emperor. Doubtless the inventors of intelligence for the stock market will be disgusted to learn that Paris is perfectly tranquil, and that the new move of ROCHEFORT's has failed. Nevertheless, should ROCHEFORT live to see a revolution, it is pretty safe to predict that he will occupy a foremost place in it. At present he is a sort of bad caricature of ROBESPIERRE.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* is one of the many public journals which express concurrence in our suggestion relative to the income tax—namely, that income derived from daily labor and precarious earnings should be taxed at least one per cent. lower than income drawn from realized property. There can be no doubt that this modification of the present tax would remove from it one of its most objectionable features. Our contemporary thinks that if Congress would enact "that the income exemption limit should be raised to two thousand dollars per annum," and our former proposal carried into effect, "the income tax would be made the fairest in the country." The better the question is understood, the more will that opinion prevail. The difficulty so much insisted on by the *Tribune* and the *World* (which agree in opposing the policy of the Administration on this subject)—namely, that it is impossible to make an honest assessment, is absurdly overrated. The means would be forthcoming if the proper officers sought for them. The income tax reaches the wealthy, and lets the poor go free, so far as one impost is concerned—and that fact will keep it in existence whenever it once obtains a footing—at least until the urgent need for taxation is past.

We observe that an Iowa minister made the very intelligent remark, in a recent sermon, that "the Bible was the most important work that had yet been published in the United States." It is to be hoped that this advertisement of the "work" in question will attract the notice of some of our New-York ministers, who, down to this moment, never have heard of any other Bible but the newspaper. As we were obliged to remark yesterday, almost the greatest novelty in preaching with which we could be favored at some of our "popular" churches, would be an honest Scriptural sermon. The preacher makes a very indifferent journalist at the best, and we think we can undertake to do our work if he will attend to his own—he will find it quite enough to give employment to the very highest faculties he may possess. Let any one read the reports of the Sunday's discourses, as given in Monday's paper, and he will find that half of them are *ad captandum* attempts to catch notoriety—mere froth and windbags, or, still worse, deliberate panderings to the most selfish instincts of humanity. The only doctrine which some of our "reverend" teachers dare to propound, is the doctrine that every man ought to do what is right in his own eyes. And then they profess to "mourn" over the very depravity which they have labored to produce! Would it not be well if these gentlemen thought more of "doing good," than of getting their empty platitudes reported in the newspapers?

The telegraph operators are coming round to a common sense view of the disagreement which they provoked. They were told by a contemporary, which is great as a prophet and a naturalist, but seldom bothers itself with the ordinary affairs of the world, that they had a right to dictate their own terms to their employers. This sort of nonsense deluded some of them for a time, but they are now beginning to understand that the owners of any property have really some claim to manage it as they think best. The journal which expounds Scripture, and has introduced to the notice of the world that wonderful creature, the flying jackass, as seen by a special correspondent at Suez, ought to make some atonement to the "strikers." It has gone out of its way to injure them by encouraging them to suppose that they were really dictators. It is seldom a very benevolent act for any newspaper to promote strikes, especially such strikes as are manifestly doomed to failure from the first. Far less harm is done by persevering researches into the habits of flying four-footed animals.

"Historicus" is getting on. He now accuses Mr. FISH of intentionally falsifying "facts for political purposes," and alludes with all the contempt which he is capable of expressing—and that is saying a great deal—to the "*all buncombe* speeches of men like Mr. SUMNER." Fancy "Historicus" complaining of any one for falsifying dispatches and documents! Isn't he always being caught in that congenial operation? Even supposing that Mr. FISH deserved his reproaches—which we by no means concede—Mr. VERNON HARCOURT ought not to sneer at a process at which he has proved himself a master. That he is the greatest writer in the world he has taught us to believe long ago. As to his infallibility, he might now assert it as a dogma without finding anybody profane enough to contradict him. But the little weakness of garbling quotations he really must plead guilty to. He has received much encouragement from his employers, but that is neither here nor there. The fact remains that when Mr. "Historicus" makes a quotation it is very necessary to go and verify it, and nine times out of ten some mistake will be found to have crept into the said quotation. Now he scolds other people for misrepresentation. Isn't that the pot calling the kettle black?

Spiritualism is thriving in New-York. Most people who "go about" very much hear of a private *séance* almost every day, at the house of some new convert, or under the wing of a veteran believer in the art mystery, or whatever it is to be called. Besides these opportunities of increasing our knowledge of the "denizens of another sphere," a regular conference takes place every Sunday evening. We learn from a journal which reports the proceedings that the spirit of Mr. RICHARDSON, recently shot, has lately "manifested" itself, for the purpose of "detailing some of the facts of his life." A gentleman, who answers to the pretty name of PIKE, announced that he agreed with a Mr. ANDREWS in believing that the world must have a "grand universal science" before it became fit for much; but, he added, "God is greater than Mr. ANDREWS." What Mr. ANDREWS had to say in answer to that is not stated. The same journal publishes several letters from ladies, and a "sermon" by "Rev." F. O. FROTHINGHAM, to prove that "elective affinities" ought to be taken as the rule of life. This new combination of philosophers—if it be a new one—ought to be very popular with a certain section of the community.

That Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway will at any rate "point a moral;" and we can only say it is a pity the great works and projects of New-York should be so often found at "sixes and sevens" for want of that power of municipal management without which no City improvements can be satisfactorily carried on. Mr. TWEED in the Legislature, and officials in the City, are arranging a "blowing apparatus" which may disconcert that employed by the tunnelers. New-York no doubt stands in need of the relief proposed by all these workers, whether of the "Arcadian" or "pneumatic" order; but so long as they find themselves under the necessity of thwarting one another, for want of some enlightened and authoritative system, it is easy to perceive that we shall continue to have delays and controversies, instead of those works of relief and convenience which the citizens need so much.

Formerly great men carried historiographers along with them when they went to war—like LOUIS XIV.; and nowadays they have recorders of their more peaceful tours—like the Prince of WALES. We should not wonder if there were somebody at this moment getting up a history of the *Periplus* made by the ex-Secretary, Mr. SEWARD, who has been surveying what may be termed the "travail of his soul," and may well be "satisfied" with it—with Alaska, to wit, and independent Mexico and San Domingo—for he is to go there, and perhaps also the Central American locality of the Darien Canal, which he has always favored. Though the London journals may not like his large and "sentimental" style of diplomatic document, he carries with him the *éclat* of accomplished facts, which the first statesmen of the age may well envy.

An evening contemporary ascribes the letters which appear in the London *Times* from the Ecumenical Council to Dr. W. H. RUSSELL. It does so, apparently, for no other reason than that it is in the habit of attributing all the special correspondence of our contemporary to the same pen. The Roman letters are not in the least like any production of Dr. RUSSELL's, in style or tone of thought, and as a matter of fact Dr. RUSSELL has not been near Rome. The correspondent in question is really a gentleman who has not signalized himself in this particular field of journalism before, but who has been for some time a member of the *Times'* staff. We are afraid it must be added that his letters are not making a very favorable impression, judging from the remarks of the *Saturday Review* and other journals with regard to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for To-night.

There is less novelty to refer to after a review of the programmes of the City theatres than usual. Two changes of bill, however, call for note. At the Bowery, the new pantomime of "Buck, Buck, how many Horns," will be produced for the first time. At the Grand Opera House, the play of "David Garrick" is to be given, as a preface to the entertainment contributed by Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL. And "Paul Pry" and "Robert Macaire," with Mr. G. L. FOX in both pieces, are to be substituted for "The Writing on the Wall" at the Olympic. .....The first concert of the week occurs this evening at Steinway Hall. It is given by Mme. DE LUSSAN, and will have the coöperation of that lady and of Miss E. Terry, soprano; Mr. Charles Fritsch, tenor; Mr. Ed. Gilbert, baritone; Mr. H. Kowalski, pianist; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist; Mr. A. F. Toulmin, harpist, and Mr. C. Alard, violoncellist.

Messrs. Wright and Howell—The New Senators from Iowa.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 14.

The Iowa Senatorial contest has at last been decided. The locality claim has again been put aside. The contest was narrowed down to the personal qualifications and popularity of Messrs. ALLISON and WRIGHT. The latter has for several years been on the Supreme Bench of the State, residing at Des Moines. Prior to his judicial career, his home, like that of Mr. HOWELL, was in the extreme southern portion of the State. Upon the Bench he has shown himself a very able and perfectly upright Judge. Not even Chief Justice DILLON, now United States District Judge, stood higher as a jurist. With great ability as a jurist he combines the elements of popularity to a preëminent degree. To know Judge WRIGHT is to repose implicit confidence in him. Then, too, nature has made him the most companionable of men. Without the slightest effort he wins friends as sure as he makes acquaintances. What the wily politician seeks through fawning and sham, he secures out of the abundance of his good nature. Living at the capital, he has been thrown into the society of leading men from all parts of the State, and without the least direct effort has taken captive their affections. While Mr. ALLISON was at Washington, making a national reputation, the man who was to be his successful competitor for the Senatorship was acquiring a strong hold upon the esteem and good will of the people at home. It was, in some respects, Washington *vs.* Des Moines. Judge WRIGHT will, like Senators HARLAN and GRIMES, enter the Senate without any Congressional experience.

J. B. HOWELL, chosen for the short term, is the veteran editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*. He is a man of some fifty-five winters, we should say. He has been at the head of that paper for many years. He was present at the birth of the Republican Party, and has always been looked up to as an able and true man. He has never been an extremist, his sympathies leaning, in fact, towards moderation. He has, however, never flinched from radicalism. Without leading off he has faithfully followed. He will reflect credit upon the State, and those familiar with Iowa politics must recognize in his election a richly-deserved compliment to the journalistic patriarch of the Republican Party. Mr. HOWELL was one of the first and strongest friends of Judge WRIGHT, and the same tidal wave bore both upon its crest. The election has not come off yet, but the Republican caucus settled the matter.

A Chance Meeting of Ex-Confederate Officers.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Jan. 12.

During the past two weeks Admiral BUCHANAN, of the late Confederate Navy, visited our city, while on a pleasure tour through the South. While in Savannah a most unexpected, but pleasant, occurrence took place. It was at the Gulf Railroad office. Three persons, comrades on the sea, and comrades in both the service of the United and Confederate States, happened to meet without any previous understanding or agreement. These persons, so distinguished in the annals of our country's history, and to whom we allude, were Admiral BUCHANAN, an officer of the Confederate Navy, his old friend, both officially and socially, Commodore TATNALL, and the third one, who is, perhaps, to-day more loved amongst the old officers of the United States Army than any one who joined their fortunes to the cause of the South. We allude to General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Certainly this meeting must have been most cordial under such circumstances. Politics were not discussed; reminiscences of the past were brought up, while many a happy joke and hearty laugh were indulged in. Comrades who died in the harness, those identified with both armies were feelingly alluded to; their virtues praised and their faults forgiven. And thus for one hour these veteran soldiers and sailors recited their many exploits on sea and on land, and in parting, each one seemed impressed with the occasion, and seemed to feel that, considering the age of each and the locality of their homes, that it was, perhaps, the last time they would meet together.

ENGLAND.

Holiday Week and Popular Doings—British Crowds—The Alabama Question Again—Views of the English Press—The Best Mode of Settlement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870.

1870 is an old story with you, so I will spare you any moralizings upon it. In a patriotic point of view 1876, with its centenary of independence, will be more interesting. I will reserve the observations I purposed making for that occasion, or, if you prefer, will postpone them to the year 1900, and wish you now a happy new year—what there is left of it.

HOLIDAY WEEK.

Christmas week has been much like others; colder than most, with three feet of snow in the northern counties and Scotland; with a slowly subsiding flood in the Severn Valley; with just enough ice to give those who tried to skate a ducking; with good cheer for nearly everybody, and too much for great numbers, who ate and drank from Friday night till Tuesday morning. On Christmas day 40,000 were fed on roast beef and plumb pudding in the London poorhouses. Several thousands more had a good time at the charitable institutions. The Queen distributed Christmas charities to about 1,000 persons; the Prince of WALES gave gifts to all his tenants, and everybody in the kingdom followed the example of the royal givers or the loyal receivers.

Then came Monday—Boxing Day; and the streets were full of pleasure seeking citizens and country visitors. The public houses for once in a year gave a free lunch to their customers, and so induced them to buy more liquor than was good for them. "What wonder, then," asks the *Times*,

"that at night the streets should be so crowded with revellers in every stage of inebriety that no respectable person could walk out without fear of insult, and even violence, or that next morning the police sheets should be filled with charges of drunken and disorderly conduct? * * * Everybody expected a general reign of drunkenness on Monday night, and so nobody is surprised. * * * This is, perhaps, the most offensive feature of the celebration—that getting thoroughly drunk is deliberately recognized as the proper way in which an Englishman who has money enough for the purpose in his pocket should spend a great national holiday."

The *Times* will not enter upon the "inexpressibly shocking" discussion of the propriety of celebrating a religious festival by a drunken saturnalia; but it considers it a national disgrace that getting drunk should be considered a suitable way to keep any holiday. In the case of a China ship lost a few weeks ago, before she got out of the Thames, the Captain testified that

"he preferred to employ black seamen because they were less likely to get drunk than the English. The evidence produced on the trial went far to bear out his statement. The sailor on board the *Spindrift* who appeared to do his duty best, and whose warning, if taken, would have saved the ship, was a negro."

But the 40,000 people who went to the Crystal Palace on Monday to see the Christmas pantomime, the megatheriums and monkeys, and the twice that number who filled the theatres on Boxing night, must have kept reasonably sober. The *Times* reporter found the Palace crowd of young men and women of the London tradesman class, dressed in their own peculiar fashions:

"Tyrolese hats, decked with a peacock's feather, or a bit of scarlet, rendered the wearers objects of envy and admiration. Every form of 'deerstalker,' and every shape in which felt is compressed seemed also in favor, and it was clear that among this class the 'chimney pot' is more than half dethroned. The young women of the same class were, many of them, jauntily attired with Alpine hats, adorned with glossy dark green cocks' feathers, scarlet plaid shawls, and other gay articles of dress.

The servant girls out for a holiday affected what our neighbors across the Channel call violent and 'aggressive' colors, filling their bonnets and caps with two or three shades of red, ranging from bright scarlet to the deepest crimson, and giving the last artistic touch by means of a pink necktie. The sallow girls, of course, set off their complexion with dark green, while the red-haired, peony-faced maidens had selected cheap artificial flowers of a brick-dust red. Yet Saxon comeliness and girlish beauty met the eye in such profusion as would have set up twenty continental towns, boasting a thousand times more taste in the choice of dress and the selection of color."

BRITISH CROWDS.

The entrances to every theatre were thronged by crowds, in some cases far beyond the capacities of the houses. The street in front of the Surrey was filled by a rough crowd for hours. When every seat was filled, people were still admitted, and then began a fight for seats, those who were standing fighting to get them—those sitting to keep them:

"After mutual defiance and war, sometimes carried on singly, sometimes raging by help of partisans and clanship, things ended generally favorably to the rightful claimant, and the invader, hoisted by strong and willing hands over many rows of bowed heads, was bundled, with parting kicks and shrieks, through some outside door. It was not difficult, however, from safer ground, to see here and there an invading horde, perhaps from Lambeth or the New Cut, making good its ground, and spoliation and wrong prevailing. The battle fought and won, both conquerors and conquered were refreshed from bottles the like of which Goths and Vandals never carried, though they may have had as good liquor. So passed the farce of 'Who's who? or, All in a Fog,'—a title most appropriate, as it happened, for who, excepting perhaps people in the pit stalls, could distinguish characters or plot, or hear five consecutive words of dialogue?"

And this sort of crush, crowding, general assault and battery on everybody, universal insult and outrage goes on in all British crowds, from the royal levee at St. James, to the pit and gallery entrances of the transpontine theatres—and sometimes with the most terrible results. Many years ago fifteen persons were trampled down at the pit entrance of the Haymarket Theatre.

In 1849 an alarm of fire was raised in a Glasgow theatre; a general rush was made for the doors, and sixty-one persons were killed and four more died in the hospital. Dec. 27, 1858, fifteen lads were trampled to death on the staircase of the Victoria Theatre, London, and thirty picked up maimed or insensible. Dec. 27, 1869, eighteen persons were trampled to death at the pit entrance to the Bristol Theatre. There was one woman of sixty, separated from her husband and sons in the crowd, the rest were young men and women, from fifteen to twenty. There were, perhaps, 2,000 persons crowded into a passage twenty feet wide, leading from the street, down an incline to the pit and gallery doors. People began to cry out, scream, faint and fall; the crowd swayed and trampled to and fro. Those who fell were soon crushed or suffocated. Some were drawn up with a rope to the low roof of a neighboring building; the crowd rushed along in their mad, selfish, brutal way, and when the house was full there were fourteen mangled dead bodies taken into the refreshment saloons, and four, not yet dead, carried to the hospital.

The people in the house knew nothing of what had happened. It was told to the manager, but he was warned against attempting to close the house, or postpone the performance, because there was no knowing what might happen. So the roaring farce, and the glittering pantomime went on, amid the noise, and cheers, and laughter of the crowded house, with the fourteen corpses in the refreshment room. And this is what might happen at any time, and at any theatre in England. When there is any attraction there are crowds, ugly rushes, screams of women, tearing of dresses, violence which may at any time become fatal.

In Paris, where the people habitually treat each other with respect, I have seen a crowd assemble at 3 P. M. at the doors of the Theatre Francais, and stand in a double line, talking, singing, smoking, but each one scrupulously keeping his place, and so walking quietly in two by two as orderly as the beasts into the ark, when the doors were opened. When one Frenchman comes in contact with another ever so slightly, he takes off his hat and begs his pardon. You need to be in an English crowd to feel the difference. Civility to each other—respect for each other's rights, or personality is not thought of. And this disregard of right—the right not to be intruded upon, pushed, crushed—leads at times to murder. Every British crowd has in it the elements of brutality. It is an incarnate disorder. It may turn into a wild panic or a blind fury. I have been in many crowds, and have seen many more, and they are always dangerous. The English are not worse at heart than others, but they have not the instinct of civility and order. It is time that the Magistrates, the Police, and the managers of places of amusement did something to prevent perpetual discomfort and frequent disaster.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION AGAIN.

In the dullness of the holidays, the revival of the *Alabama* controversy has given the politicians a mild sensation. There is, I believe, nothing new to be said, but Mr. Secretary FISH has found a new way of telling the old story of our wrongs, and Lord CLARENDON has answered him in his fashion. There is in this country almost a complete unanimity of opinion and feeling on the subject of these claims. Those who were in sympathy with the North during the war are now the most decided in rejecting what they consider the extravagant and absurd complaints of the American Government. There seems to be no question in England of the right of the country to take a neutral position, when a civil war breaks out anywhere; the right to sympathize, individually, with either party, and the right to sell guns or ships, or both. The English tried hard during the war to send as much of the material of war, and other matters, to one party as to the other. John Bull's motto is, "No friendship in trade." A friend of mine in the shipping interest, and a strong Northern partisan, assured me that he was quite ready to supply the South with as many steamers as they could pay for. There is but one single point in regard to which any Englishman will confess a possible claim. He doubts that; but he is willing to leave it to any unprejudiced party, to say whether he ought to pay something on account of the *Alabama*—the only vessel for which he feels the shadow of responsibility—and, even here, he hopes he has a good defence. But, perhaps, it is better to let the English Press express its own sentiments on the matter.

The *Times* thinks America ought to be satisfied with peace and prosperity, a rapidly diminishing debt, and a fast-growing population:

"At the next census they will number nearly forty millions of souls, and stand in population, as they have already stood in territory and enterprise a first-rate Power. Yet, with all this, we find in all that comes from their side of the ocean, and notably in this last communication, the traces of a wounded pride, and of a temper which refuses to look on the dispute as one merely of dry law and hard facts."

They had rather have their grievance than any satisfaction money can give them. But such vague complainings cannot be answered. The American Government must say what it requires. There must be some basis for negotiation.

"Much as we deplore the existence of any cause of difference, it is impossible to lay down the basis of agreement, so long as the United States reject as unsatisfactory, a convention prepared by their own representative, and refuse to tell us what they want in place of it."

Then comes Historicus, M. P., writing from the shades of the Temple. Being a writer of well-known Northern sympathies, he does not spare Mr. FISH:

"It seems almost superfluous," he says, "to embark in the refutation of arguments which are rested upon assertions of fact which all the world knows to be unfounded. It is this essential vice in his exposition of the case by Mr. FISH which must deprive that document of all influence in England, and I firmly believe will ultimately frustrate its effect on American opinion."

"There are, however, one or two points in this astounding dispatch," on which he makes a few remarks—otherwise his letter to the *Times* would have been of the shortest. According to Mr. FISH, England had no right to be neutral at all. She should have taken up arms in aid of the side that was fighting against slavery; but the North went on fighting for two years simply to restore the Union as it was, and that protected slavery. Even when a proclamation was at last issued against slavery, it was only as a war measure, and did not affect any slaves but those of rebels. So if "Historicus," as an Abolitionist, had wished to shoulder his rifle and fight against slavery, he could not see his way to do it; for, he says:

"The avowal of such intention on the part of the Northern Government in the early part of the war would have been absolutely fatal to their cause. It would have lost them the whole of the Border States, and have detached from the side of the Union a very large proportion of the people even of the purely Northern States. The war was proclaimed to be a war for the support of the Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States involved a solemn guarantee of slavery. A war for 'the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was,' was a war for the maintenance of slavery, and not a war for emancipation. The anti-slavery party had declared on this very account that the Constitution of the United States was a 'compact with hell.' And yet it was to sustain this Constitution that the war was waged. Emancipation, it is true, was the result of the war. It is equally certain it was not its object. It was the protracted resistance on the part of the South, and that alone, which forced upon the Northern Government an anti-slavery policy."

So, if the action of England prolonged the war, it is to that action that you owe the abolition of slavery. Mr. ADAMS strongly urged an anti-slavery policy upon the American Government, as a means to secure the sympathy of England and Europe; but Mr. LINCOLN thought they could do without it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that:

"Lord CLARENDON's observations on the dispatch are in every way admirable—they leave no point of Mr. FISH's case unanswered. Even in the case of the *Alabama* the result of a trial might have been doubtful; the international illegality of her sale to the Confederates is not certain, and on two occasions subsequent to her leaving Liverpool she was allowed to escape by the negligence of Federal officers. It is not the duty of neutrals to prevent blockade running; the Confederate agency in England was modeled on that established by FRANKLIN in Paris for the assistance of the American provinces; and the Federal troops were plentifully provided with arms and munitions from this country. Under these circumstances the British Government cannot make any new proposition until they have clearer information regarding the basis upon which the Government of the United States would be disposed to negotiate."

But even

"If a debtor and creditor account of ill-usage were to be opened between the English and the Americans, and if everything were to be entered as an item which might figure in such an account between man and man, is it certain that there would be a heavy balance against this country?"

The *Pall Mall* says one reason for English hostility was the insulting comparisons made by the unpopular Democratic Party in England between England and the United States. If England would only have a Government and Constitution like America, it was said, she would never have a great war, or a national debt, or heavy taxation, or an unscientific tariff, or corruption in politics or the judiciary. To be American was to be perfect; and Englishmen were nettled at all this, and not sorry to see the model Government, set up for them, having its own difficulties. They did not know much about America, but had heard that England was to America, every 4th of July, what GUY FAWKES is to England on the 5th of November, and that abuse of England was so much in the mouth of every American that where an Englishman in after-dinner difficulties stammered out his unaccustomedness to public speaking, an American could always fall back upon a denunciation of England and the English.

The *Morning Post* says:

"The divergence between 'public opinion' in America and what we hold to be the law and justice of the case is so wide that, if the former influence is to prevail, and if it remains the same in the future as in the past, the rejection of Mr. JOHNSON's treaty on the grounds stated bodes ill for the acceptance and ratification, or even for the negotiation, of any new treaty."

The *Standard* observes that

"The contrast between the English and American dispatches would in itself convince any impartial judge which party had right on its side. Lord CLARENDON's reply is as clear, definite and distinct as Mr. FISH's indictment is obscure, indefinite and confused. The course of our Government is clear. They must refuse to entertain any general and indefinite claims; insist on specific allegations of specific wrong, and of these consent to refer to arbitration only those which do not involve a demand of redress for the mere exercise of unquestioned rights. It is not likely that as yet such a course will lead to a satisfactory conclusion; but it is the only one that affords any possibility of such a conclusion hereafter. Any other policy involves present humiliation and future peril, the sacrifice of unquestionable and sacred national rights, the intolerable evil of a stain upon the national honor."

The *Saturday Review* characteristically remarks that, "Lord CLARENDON's conclusive criticism on Mr. HAMILTON FISH's violent and declamatory dispatch will produce little effect in America. In its overbearing tone, and in its disregard to international law, it resembles the State papers by which NAPOLEON was in the habit of prefacing his invasions. * * * It is as unprofitable as it is painful to argue against accusations which are not intended to be just. English writers can only repeat again and again the unanswered refutation of the charges which are preferred with continually increasing virulence by official personages and volunteers."

There is scarcely a newspaper in Great Britain which does not echo these opinions. The nation is practically unanimous. The English people cannot see that their Government has been in the wrong. They are quite willing to pay such accidental damage as a jury may award, but they have no apologies to make for misdirected sympathies. They bet their money on the bob-tailed horse, and had not the slightest objection to anybody betting on the gray. And if there is anything an Englishman detests it is sentiment.

I see but one way of dealing with a Government and people so aggravatingly prosaic. It is to magnanimously drop the whole matter. If England cannot see that she has done any wrong, or inflicted any injury, why should we ever mention it? We cannot do so without a certain degree of humiliation. In all such matters, unless there is a remedy at hand, the best thing is to say nothing. Silence is golden.

MONADNOCK.

MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

His Cordial Reception by Juarez—Enthusiasm of the People—A Pleasant and Extended Tour.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has everywhere met with a cordial reception from the Mexicans, across whose country he has recently been traveling. Two gentlemen of his party arrived in this City Saturday, and have furnished us with an interesting account of the journey of the distinguished statesman from the Pacific Coast to the Gulf. Mr. SEWARD and party, it will be remembered, left San Francisco by steamer and landed at Manzanillo, which is a small town of little importance on the Pacific coast. At this point an escort of about 150 soldiers joined the party, and, accompanied by Mr. BOSSERO, continued with them until their approach to the City of Mexico. The reception at Manzanillo was enthusiastic, the inhabitants turning out en masse to welcome the "great Americano." From here the party proceeded to Colima, where the ovation was equally imposing, and thence to Guadalajara, where the demonstration of welcome was magnificent. A visit was then paid to the silver mines of Guanajuato, which are very extensive and rich. Thence the party went to Queretaro, which will ever be memorable as the spot where MAXIMILIAN met his death. Mr. SEWARD spent some time at this historical place, and then proceeded by slow stages onward to the City of Mexico.

At a distance of about twenty miles from the city he was met on the 15th of November by Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA, the Minister for Foreign Relations; President JUAREZ, Minister ROMERO, Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister to Mexico, and an escort of about 400 soldiers. The reception was enthusiastic, and the greetings extended to the distinguished American were extremely gratifying to him. He was conducted in all the pomp of military display to the capital, and there formally installed in one of the handsomest houses in the city, which had been especially prepared for his accommodation. He was here bidden to make himself perfectly at home during his stay at the capital, and the freedom of the city was heartily extended him.

On the 17th, after having recovered from the fatigues of his journey, Mr. SEWARD visited Chapultepec, three miles from the city, and surveyed the battle field whereon the Mexicans and the Americans contended in 1848, also the palace of MAXIMILIAN, which was occupied by him during his brief reign in Mexico. Mr. SEWARD was everywhere followed by admiring throngs, who expressed their gratification for his visit in the most enthusiastic manner.

On the 18th Mr. SEWARD visited Noche Triste, at which place CORTEZ took refuge after being driven from the City of Mexico. That night a grand dinner party was given in the city by the United States Minister, at which the most notable personages attached to the "Republican Court" were present. On the 20th the distinguished guests visited the Mint, where a grand collation was spread. On the 21st a picnic was given, some fifteen miles from the city, which was attended by Minister ROMERO and other dignitaries. On the 22d Mr. SEWARD gave a reception at his residence, which was thronged during the evening by the élite of the city. The entertainments consisted of singing and music by a fine band, which volunteered for the occasion.

On the 24th he visited Chapultepec with President JUAREZ, and the party were entertained with a grand breakfast. On the 26th the party paid a visit to the Academy of Arts, a magnificent building erected by one of the Spanish Kings, and in which is a grand gallery containing some of the finest works of art to be seen in Mexico. On the 27th he dined in the evening at the palace, the immense hall of which was filled with guests, and the entertainment was on the grandest scale conceivable. Speeches were made by Mr. SEWARD and other distinguished gentlemen, and toasts were drunk to the honor and prosperity of the two Republics.

On the 30th there was a reception by the Minister of Foreign Relations, at which all the notables of the Cabinet were present, and the affair closed with a grand dinner. On Dec. 1 Mr. SEWARD and party and JUAREZ and his Cabinet had photographs taken in front of Mr. SEWARD's residence. On the 2d a visit was paid to both Houses of Congress, then in session, and on the evening of the 3d a dinner was given at M. ROMERO's residence. On the 4th Mr. SEWARD attended the opera. Guadalupe was visited on the 5th. This is a town about three miles from the city, where, Mexican tradition claims, the Virgin Mary once appeared. On this spot a church has been built, which is in every respect a magnificent structure.

On the 6th the party attended a picnic about ten miles from the capital, given by several California gentlemen. It was under the management of Major JAMES HOYT, assisted by Messrs. TOLER, FOSTER and PEDRORENA. The guests were Mr. SEWARD and family, President JUAREZ and Cabinet, Minister NELSON and others. The party were conveyed in boats on the canal which runs through the great Southern Causeway, where CORTEZ made his entry into the city. At Ixtacalo the party went ashore and visited the churches and various objects of interest connected with the place. They arrived in Mexicaltzingo about 2 o'clock, and after inspecting the antiquities there proceeded to a beautiful spot on the banks of the canal, where the entertainment was spread. Speeches were made by Messrs. SEWARD, NELSON and others, and these over, the ladies danced on the green until after 4 o'clock, when preparations were made for the return.

On the 7th Mr. SEWARD visited the theatre where he was greatly entertained by witnessing the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Spanish. On the 9th a grand ball was given at the National Theatre, at which over 4,000 persons were present, and the guests of the evening were entertained with a fine supper, at which speeches were made by Mr. SEWARD, President JUAREZ, and other dignitaries. This in itself was a grand ovation, worthy the distinguished guest in whose honor it was given. On the 12th Mr. SEWARD visited Guadalupe, when a great celebration was given at the church, in which over 12,000 Indians participated. In the evening he went to the circus.

On the 13th he went to Chapultepec with President JUAREZ, and on the 14th paid a visit to the palace of MAXIMILIAN, which is now occupied as public offices and by the Congress. On the 16th Mr. BARRON, a prominent Mexican banker, gave a breakfast at his residence, some three miles from the city, at a place called Tacubaya. On the 18th the party left Mexico by special train, which was fitted up for the occasion in the most magnificent manner, and were escorted out of the city and bidden farewell by President JUAREZ, his Cabinet and the principal dignitaries of the capital. He arrived at Puebla in the afternoon. On the 19th he visited Talaxcara, where is the first Christian church built in the country. On the 20th the Pyramid of Cholulu was visited, and in the evening Mr. SEWARD was waited upon by the principal citizens, to whom he made a brief speech.

Our informants left Puebla on the 23d, and Mr. SEWARD and party then intended to remain until the 7th of January, when he would embark for Havana. If he felt satisfied to remain there he would do so for a week or so, but would probably not sojourn there long, as he desired to visit San Domingo and Central America before returning home. His health was excellent, and he bears the fatigues of his journey remarkably well.

Theological Seminaries.

A discourse on this subject was delivered at the Madison Square Church, last evening, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, by request of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary. The speaker took for his text, Matthew ix., 37-38, viz.:

"Then saith He unto His disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

When men pray for a good object, they should be the agents of that object; witness DODDRIDGE, KNOX, &c., the English theologians of former times. At present we hear thousands of sermons for Sunday Schools, &c., but theological seminaries seem to be left to take care of themselves. The speaker went on to say that thorough and liberal education was a necessity for ministers, and contrasted the two methods of private and public teaching, showing the great superiority of the latter. He gave an account of the rise and progress of our theological schools, Andover, Princeton and others, and their most celebrated Alumni. All our colleges were founded as religious schools, but secular studies have taken the precedence in modern times. He then referred to the Union Theological Seminary of New-York, founded in 1836, and traced its progress to the present time and the benefit it had been to the Presbyterian Church, sending missionaries to all parts of the world. It needs enlargement and increased endowment, which the speaker earnestly appealed to the laity of the church to supply. The speaker concluded by contrasting the energy and unity of the Roman Catholic Church with the divisions and lack of earnestness of Evangelical Protestant Churches. Let us unite in spreading Christianity throughout the globe, evangelizing all.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE CATHOLIC VIEW.

Address of Rev. Thomas Preston at Cooper Institute Last Evening.

Rev. THOMAS PRESTON, of St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute on the "Catholic View of the Public School Question." The lecture was announced to commence at 8 o'clock, but fully two hours previously the large space fronting the building was besieged by an immense crowd, excitedly striving for a position near the door, in order to be able to obtain a good seat when the gates were thrown open. At about 7 o'clock, the preparations in the interior of the building being completed, and a number of policemen being stationed at the doors, the gates were flung wide open, and with a tremendous rush the crowd entered, filling up every portion of the large hall to the utmost capacity. When, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Mr. PRESTON made his appearance, every available standing place was taken possession of, and many who had come but a short time before were compelled to remain outside. Judge WRIGHT presided, and briefly introduced the speaker. The lecture was a repetition of the reverend gentleman's sermon recently delivered in St. Ann's Church, an extended report of which has already appeared in the TIMES. Having spoken of the importance of the subject, and the necessity for its immediate settlement, the lecturer described the nature of the Catholic belief in Divine Revelation, which rendered it imperative in pastors and parents to have the children under their charge educated in the great principles of their faith. He condemned the present system of education as sectarian, and asserted that experience had clearly shown that religious bias was inseparable from education of children. He challenged the world to produce a school without that bias, for in the various questions of morals and science which are bound together, how could he avoid altogether a decision in matters that appertain to religion and morality? In regard to the use of the Bible in the public schools he did not disapprove of it, provided it was expounded in a Christian spirit, and in accordance with the religious convictions of the child. Their Church insisted on this point and they were determined to live up to its tenets. It was right and just that the public should be taxed for the education of the youth of the country, and their only demand was, and on this point arise all the prejudices and ill-feeling which the agitation of the question created, that they should receive their proportion of the money thus raised by taxes according to the number of children they educated. And while they claimed this right for themselves, they willingly accorded it to others who desired their youth to be instructed in the principles of their faith. If that right were recognized there could be no collision, but he declared it was the only way to effect a peaceful and harmonious termination of the question. The lecturer showed by statistics the preference manifested by the different European nations for the separate school system, and contended that even the national schools of Ireland were superior to their common school system. A great American, the Mayor of New-York for 1840, speaking on this subject, remarked, "I don't hesitate to recommend the establishment in which children may be instructed by teachers speaking their language and professing the same faith." Here then was the Catholic position on this question, its principles and desires. Rev. Mr. PRESTON then proceeded to refute the objections raised against their claim. The first advanced was the charge that Catholics strained every nerve to propagate their faith. He gloried in the acknowledgment, for it was the best evidence of their sincerity; but that they desired to extend it by unfair or unlawful means he indignantly denied. It was stated that Catholicity was adverse to progress and the interests of the Republic; but he, who was born under its banner, and whose family fought for its independence and unity, declared that he would yield to no man in his love and devotion to its cause. Why, Catholicity was synonymous with liberty, progress and education. The records of the late disastrous strife evidenced their devotion in this regard, and the history of past ages convinced us that the greatest lights of all ages were the sincerest members of the Catholic faith. They solemnly denied all of these charges. Catholicity was not hostile to our free institutions. They were no foreign colony transported to this country who owed their allegiance to another land. No. Born in the land, they held patriotism second only to love of God, and all their energies were ever directed to the advancement, the honor and the dignity of their great Republic. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, counseled friendship and forbearance as the surest means of arriving at a solution of the difficulty. The lecture lasted for nearly two hours, and was frequently applauded.

THE PROTESTANT VIEW.

The Bible the Safeguard of our Protestant and Republican Liberty—Sermon by Rev. F. Brown, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Second-Street and Avenue D.

Rev. FREDERICK BROWN preached yesterday morning at the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Avenue D, on "The Bible the Safeguard of our Protestant and Republican Liberty." In the Epistle to St. James, 1st chapter and 25th verse, he said, mention was made of the "perfect law of liberty," an expression dear to every human heart, and especially dear to the American citizen as the price of vigilance, and treasure and love. Liberty was the inalienable right of every human being; his natural heritage, his birth-right. He had no right to sell it; nobody had any right to take it from him. The love of liberty in the human heart was so intense that the love of home, the pleasures of social life, and even the love of life itself were insufficient to keep down the rising emotion. The brightest examples of heroism that the world had ever seen reached their enviable positions suffering or battling for freedom. That ancient Roman who leaped his horse into the chasm made by the earthquake in the forum was only one of a million who had preferred death to slavery. The battle fields of the globe were but a continuous struggle for victory between liberty and tyranny. Just as the pent-up force will seek an outlet, so the spirit of liberty will heave and toss on the human heart for freedom. Sooner would the mountains bend beneath the clouds when the tempests lower than a nation, imbued with the spirit of liberty, bow its head in homage to some petty despot's power. No war was as popular as a war for liberty, and, in fact, that was the only kind of war a Christian nation could legally engage in. The love of liberty of the hardy mountaineer of Switzerland has been glorified in the songs of many lands, and that little Republic, hedged in by powerful monarchies, stood to-day an evidence of what a brave people can accomplish who are ready to sacrifice everything for freedom. How many years Italy struggled against the despotism of the House of Bourbon and the Pope until at length that model soldier, King VICTOR EMMANUEL, proclaimed the supremacy of constitutional law and the freedom to worship God. How many tears have been shed over unhappy Poland because a powerful despotism robbed her people of their only heritage. Why did the American nation give such a characteristic reception to the Hungarian outcasts a few years ago? Because they looked upon them as the representatives of Hungarian liberty, a spirit of liberty that slept in the bosoms of that oppressed people, but uprose to assert its rights, and made grasping tyrants tremble on their thrones. But there was no kind of liberty so dear to the human heart as religious liberty. Why did the Albigenses endure expatriation and death, when they might have returned to the arms of a corrupt Church? It was because they were willing to suffer every privation, even loss of life, to prosperity and comfort along with slavery. Why did the Puritans of New-England leave houses of comparative comfort and brave the dangers of the deep, the rigors of a Massachusetts Winter, and the ravages of famine and pestilence, and the scalping knife of the savage? Because these brave men thought it despicable to live without religious freedom. God never conferred upon any man, or any body of men, the custody of a nation's conscience; its adoption by the Papal Church is a lie and a curse. The Pope claimed supreme spiritual domination and wore the cross and keys at his girdle, but he had ever acted a grim turnkey over the fold of Jesus Christ. The Bible was the grand palladium of political, civil and religious liberty, hence the opposition to it; hence the attempt to claim it or banish it from the hearts of our people. In the Spanish Cortes, a short time since, a priestly Deputy of great influence uttered these words: "I object to the new Constitution, because I find in it that the public or private exercise of every other form of worship is guaranteed to every foreigner residing in Spain, without any other limit than the universal rule of morality and right. If Spain casts herself into the arms of every worship abandoned by God she will utterly perish." And yet men of the Father Hecker stamp are ready to stand up and say that the atmosphere of Popery is the most congenial to a free people. But they had Protestant intelligence, and with a free Press, a free pulpit and a free Bible, it would be very difficult to make them believe in the Pope. There was something in the very air of the United States unfavorable to the growth of any fossilized and despotic system. Add Popery to the American institutions and the nation was gone; retain it in its present form and the free people will despise and, of necessity, rise up in their might and crush it. Above their allegiance to the Government, Catholics owed a superior allegiance to Rome. It exalts the priestly deputy and sovereign Pontiff over all the Presidents and Kings of the earth. Archbishop MANNING, of England, published in 1867 some essays, in which he said, "Supreme authority is vested in the Church. One of the attributes of sovereignty is to exercise judgment, and when kings renounce the name of God and lead their people to destruction, we know what that means. The Vicar of Christ deposes the godless kings and absolves a free people from their oath of allegiance." There they could see the teeth of the lion; he could not harm, but he could growl and grin, and show what he would like to do. And yet a wily priest will stand up in the Cooper Institute and say that no people tossed the cap of liberty as high as Popery, and no Church more in harmony with liberty than the Roman Church. The condition of Mexico, Spain or Ireland disproved it, but the developments in New-York refuted the argument with equal force. Who kept their groggeries, who formed their beggarhood, who robbed them of the blessings of the ballot—the children of the Pope. They had those specimens of Gospel training right in their midst. They were precious fruits of absurd saint stories quite as marvelous as "Jack, the Giant Killer," and not a whit more true; but let them close the free schools and chain the Bible, and they would soon be so Papalized as to be prepared to invite the old grand-dame of the Vatican to our shores. Rome, in the Council of Trent, forbade the free use of the Bible because it was the fountain of religious liberty. Hence the attempt to choke the revolution in Spain, the anger of the Sovereign Pontiff against Austria and against those laws she has passed in harmony with the advance of civilization. In the same spirit was the present movement for the establishment of denominational schools. It was not a question of translation, but a question of Bible or no Bible considered in itself. It was a matter that involved the existence of republican liberty, for education and republicanism should stand or fall together. Should the educational system be sectarianized, the Ship of State would go down in the storm amidst the howl of priestly vessels and the memory of a mediæval Church, and the hope of the world would be crushed forever. Above the Bible Popery placed a Church. It was an abominable usurpation, a damnable heresy. True liberty did not mean licentiousness; it bowed to the majesty of the law, while the wicked and superstitious were arrayed in hostility against it. Bible citizens were law-abiding citizens; Bible countries were law-abiding countries. God's perfect law needed no priestly tinkerings or Papal watchings. Let it stand; it needed no notes to explain its meaning. Send it to the people in the language they understand, and if the nation be true to its Bible it cannot be untrue to itself. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, delivered an eloquent peroration in exhorting them to stand firmly to the Bible in all adversities, and everlasting happiness would be the reward of their fidelity.

Christian Works on the Pacific Coast.

The beautiful church of which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG is pastor was well filled last evening by an audience anxious to hear something about the missionary work in the far West. The usual Episcopal form of evening prayer was read by Rev. Mr. AMES. It was announced that Rev. Mr. TYNG would be unable to be present, owing to his having been suddenly summoned to speak at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. Mr. SHEARER being introduced, said he was going to call attention to the work of the American Tract Society in that part of the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains. During the last five months he had traveled over 12,000 miles, making extensive observations as to the state of Christian work in that portion of our country. The condition of the Chinese and the miners was particularly noticed. They had been much encouraged at the progress of the Church there during the last twenty years. In the United States the percentage of church members is seventeen; in the West it is only three and a half, or even two per cent. In the State of Nevada there is neither a Congregational nor a Baptist church, and the members of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Church do not amount to 500. In San Francisco horse racing and gambling are very openly practiced on the Sabbath. The miners of all men are the most destitute of religious means. It is impossible to reach them by any settled means of grace. This class of people are exceedingly nomadic, so that a church cannot be supported. They are deserted and become the habitations of moles and bats. But these men cannot be left to the dominion of Satan. Some of the leading men on the coast were converted while working in the mines. Yet in many of the mines the work goes on during Sunday as on any other day. It is proposed to send a man representing all the Christian denominations, amongst these peoples and form a nucleus of a Christian community, whom any minister passing by can address. Still, whenever there is sufficient permanency to establish a church, why do so. Most all of the denominations have promised sympathy and support to this plan. This problem of evangelizing the ministers has hitherto been considered impracticable, and it can only be successful by the plan of Christian union. We have six colporteurs now laboring from Puget's Sound to the South of California, and one of them is a Chinaman. But their field of labor is too large. The question of the Chinamen is like the question of the freedmen. They want to learn to read, though more to further their own ends than in order to study religion. The trouble with carrying on the work is that the wealth of California is not sanctified. Infidelity of the worst kind exists everywhere. Roman Catholicism is also firmly established and wealthy. These must be met firmly and vigorously.

Mr. VAHAN then described the work of the colporteurs, and their early efforts at Chicago and Council Bluffs. Christians at the latter place, the speaker said, were rock salt. At Black Hawk, Nevada, with 10,000 people, there were only two small churches. We found the live Yankees tunneling two miles under the perpetual snow banks to find the gold and silver. He had cumbrous machinery, but no churches. We wanted a colporteur on the side and on the top of every mountain. They were all glad to hear of Jesus, and they have not forgotten what they once heard in their homes. He spoke of ARTHUR LAWRENCE, who had recently gone into deacon's orders, though in poor health. Yet our work is prospering even among the miners of Nevada and Colorado. But he had never seen so many instances of infidelity in his life. A man declared that there were more lies in the Bible than in any other book in the world. What they want are earnest, hard-working men.

Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, said he had come over to-night under a sense of duty and conviction that the American people must be alive to their duties towards the people of our Western coast. The tract agency is the only agency that can reach them. But neither books nor tracts alone can do the work. They only aid the Church. He believed that all the powers of evil were mustering for a conflict with the Son of God in this land. China is coming to us to be converted. The name of America is a name of talismanic power. Save this land and you save the world. The baptism of blood is on all its hills. We must save it in the name of all our honored dead who lie beneath our feet.

A liberal collection was taken up before the large congregation dispersed.

Methodist Mission School Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel in East Eleventh-street, was celebrated yesterday afternoon. This Mission is under the care of the City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. W. W. CONNELL is President. Although the school has been established but two years, it now has an average attendance of over three hundred scholars and thirty teachers, and is exerting a happy influence in connection with the other Missions on the east side. Rev. G. W. COLLORD is the Superintendent, and to his fidelity and energy is largely due the success of the school. The exercises yesterday consisted of addresses and singing by the scholars. Rev. T. L. WILLIS, of the Seventeenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, was the principal speaker, and Rev. G. HOLLIS, Rev. Mr. MARKS, and others also made brief remarks. A large audience attended the anniversary, which was every way an interesting occasion.

The Arion Society in "Der Freischuetz."

The Arion Singing Society rehearsed the opera "Der Freischuetz," by CARL MARIA VON WEBER, at the Academy of Music, last evening. They will perform the opera under the direction of Mr. CHARLES BERGMANN, their musical director, with splendid decorations at the Academy of Music, of this City, on the 21st and 29th inst., and at the Academy of Music of Brooklyn on the 24th inst. The male choruses will be sung by the singers of the Arion Society, and the female choruses by the lady singers of the New York Singing Academy Society. The *rôle* of *Agathe* will be performed by Mrs. FRIEDERICI HIMMER, and that of *Anna* by Mrs. ROTTER-DIEFENBACH, while the rest of the *rôles* will be performed by members of the Arion Society as follows: *Max*, by Mr. WM. CANDIDUS; *Caspar*, by Mr. FRANCIS REMMERTZ; *Kuno*, by Mr. ERNEST MERDER; *Ottokar*, by Mr. ALBERT DEHNHOFF; *Kilian*, by Mr. GEORGE ELY; *Eremit*, by Dr. BAUSCH; *Samiel*, by Mr. EMILE APPELBAUM.

Desperate Affray in Hudson City, N. J.

A number of drunken loafers congregated before HOHLUND's drinking saloon in Hudson City, became involved in a desperate fight last evening over some inconsequential matter. Two of them, JOHN LANNIGAN and FRANK WOOD, fought over the matter, and were punishing one another badly, when WOOD dealt his opponent a blow with his fist which sent him reeling insensible to the ground, and then took to his heels. No policeman was about. Some parties went to the Police Station, and dispatched Officer SWEENEY for the runaway. The officer ran for some distance, and soon returned with a man in custody, but not the man who had committed the assault. By the time that the officer was ready to start upon another chase all traces of the guilty man had been lost, and he escaped arrest. A warrant will probably be issued for his arrest this morning.

Opening of St. John's Chapel.

The new and elegant little Chapel of St. John's Church, situated at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Douglass-street, Brooklyn, was duly opened with divine services yesterday. Among the clergymen who took part in the exercises were the rector, Rev. ROBERT H. TERRY, Rev. Messrs. SPAFFORD, NEWTON, BAKER and PAIGE. The sermon in the forenoon was preached by Bishop LITTLEJOHN from the following text: "And He gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers." Ephesians, iv., 11. The chapel is built of Belleville red sand stone, trimmed with Ohio brown stone. It has a neat belfry; is capacious enough to comfortably seat 400 persons; the style of architecture is the Gothic, and the cost about $25,000. The rectory, adjoining, is built of the same material and in harmony with the style, costing about $15,000. As the work of the parish progresses in its new location, preparations will be made for the erection of the church on the site adjoining the chapel, which was opened yesterday.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Meeting in St. Louis in Favor of Its Removal—Views of Several Citizens.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 14.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held last night at the Southern Hotel, to take action in relation to the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. Mayor COLE was called upon to express his views, but declined on account of indisposition.

Mr. R. J. BARRET spoke of the advantages of removing the capital. There are 42,000,000 of people in the United States, more than half of whom were living in the Valley of the Mississippi. We all feel that the capital must be here. The event will in time be accomplished. Republican ideas are gaining ground everywhere, and our nation will become the greatest on the globe, and St. Louis eclipse the glory of Babylon, Nineveh and Rome, and New-York a mere appendage to St. Louis. Look at the progress of the country since the days of JEFFERSON. Why should we hesitate in claiming the capital? The nations say we must have it. We will have it.

Captain EARL ABLE said he did not come to make a speech, but to listen to others. The removal of the capital is a foregone conclusion. When this nation undertakes to do anything they do it very quickly. The present capital is on the eastern border of the country, with inadequate means of transportation. The capital should be near the centre, where it will be free from foreign invasion and easy of access. If he was a property-owner he would be more anxious for the speedy removal. No movement would benefit this city more than the removal of the capital, even if it should take place in ten years; the fact alone would double the population and treble the value of property. The Press should speak out, for no great movement can be successful without the assistance of that powerful engine.

Major POPE, being called, said he expected to hear the report of some committee. He agreed that the removal of the capital was an important question, but whether it is a foregone conclusion depends upon circumstances. The establishment of the present capital gave rise to much discussion, and it was decided by the vote of General WASHINGTON, who owned large tracts of land in the vicinity. He believed the new city would become the great metropolis, but in this he was mistaken, for the Potomac is merely an inland stream. The land question will again come up, and there will be much contention between adverse interests. It may be necessary to send a Committee to Washington, and he proposed the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence to write to the various Governors to recommend the Legislatures to pass resolutions against making any more appropriations for public buildings at Washington.

The motion to appoint a Committee of Correspondence, as suggested, was discussed.

A gentleman named COLE spoke in favor of the removal, and indorsed the views of Major POPE. The minute you stop spending money at Washington, that moment the capital begins to move. He was entirely a St. Louis man. It is only within a few years that St. Louis became prosperous—when the State became free, and Eastern capital sought investment here. The capital will undoubtedly be removed, and it will go to the most powerful claimant. He urged the building of railroads, as an important step in the capital movement. Another plan is for us to advertise our advantages. He figured up the probable population of St. Louis in the future, but it was so startling that he was afraid to publish it. Let our moneyed men put their hands in their pockets, encourage the World's Fair movement and build railroads, and the capital will come here.

Mr. CHARLES TODD was called, and said he was unprepared. He suggested that the Committee, instead of addressing the Governors, prepare a memorial to be printed and sent to the Governors and others; the memorial to embrace such statistics as may be interesting as bearing on the subject.

On motion of Captain ABLE the resolution was reconsidered. Captain ABLE said he had belonged to a committee that had written to all the Governors, and very few replies were received. Too many of the Governors were candidates for the Presidency, and others had no authority to act, &c. The resolution was modified in accordance with the resolution of Mr. TODD, and adopted.

Mr. BARRET declined to serve on the committee, and proposed that Captain SILAS BENT be substituted. He said Captain BENT had already prepared many statistics on this subject. Mr. FILLEY said there were too many on the committee who belonged to the World's Fair Committee. He declined and proposed Mr. GEORGE BAIN as a substitute. Captain ABLE said he also was on the World's Fair Committee, and wished to decline in favor of Mr. CHARLES TODD.

The Chair appointed Messrs. BENT, BAIN and R. A. BARRET in place of Messrs. A. B. BARRET, FILLEY and ABLE.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CAPRON—KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hall, ALLYN CAPRON, First Artillery, U. S. A., to AGNES KISSAM, daughter of James A. Kissam.

TAYLOR—JUDGE.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Jan. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jno. G. Fackler, STUART MOLLAN TAYLOR, of New-York City, to Miss GERTRUDE JUDGE, of the former city.

DIED.

COGSWELL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 15, HENRY COGSWELL, aged 62 years and 4 months.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 [illegible]

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM I. CROLIUS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Franklin-av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HILLYER.—Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, CHARLEY RANKIN, infant son of General William S. and Annie R. Hillyer, aged 16 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, 138th-st. and Harlem River, this afternoon, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 16, ANNIE M. SUYDAM, wife of John R. Suydam, and daughter of the late John L. Lawrence.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., near 2d-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, Jan. 14, at East Chester, MARY, widow of the late Effingham Schieffelin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence at East Chester. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 8½ train from New-York.

TENISON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, MARGARET ADELAIDE, wife of Dr. W. D. Tenison, and only daughter of John S. Bagley.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 45 East 25th-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, on Seventh day evening, First month, 15th, 1870, GEORGE VALENTINE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Friend's Meeting House, on Rutherford-place, Third day, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARING.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, LETITIA F., widow of the late Saml. J. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles D. Lewis, No. 139 President-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

So far as public sales are concerned, the past week has exhibited more life in the real estate market than the preceding one, but the aggregate of recorded transfers, as they have appeared in the columns of the TIMES from day to day, is much smaller. Tuesday was a comparatively active day at the Exchange, and the entire auction sales of the week amounted to $160,100. The number of transfers reported was 119, involving considerations to the amount of $1,686,278, while those of the preceding week were 185 in number, and represented $2,120,208 in consideration money. During the first complete week of last year, 304 transfers were reported, representing values to the amount of $5,261,766.

The announcements for the present week include the sale of business property on Sixth-avenue, Wooster and Broome streets, by E. H. LUDLOW, and of a large number of vacant lots on First-avenue, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, by ALLEN & BROWN, on Tuesday, and the disposal of forty-nine leases, by order of the "New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School," of lots on Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between First and Second avenues, on Thursday.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24.9x100, ½ share	$12,000
Broadway and 60th-st., s. e. corner, 50.5x78.7	10,000
Carlisle-st., s. s., 264.5 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., h. and l., 21x74	7,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willett-st., 25x100	26,750
Laurens-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Grand-st., 20.6x75	nom.
Rutgers-place, n. s., 185 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100	13,775
2d-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x95	10,000
11th-st., s. s., 32.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 18.9x85.7	12,000
30th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	22,600
38th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	11,000
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9	6,500
38th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,750
39th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,300
40th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,800
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	4,000
40th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98	3,100
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.4	7,500
60th-st., w. s., 249 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	15,000
83d-st., 108 ft. e. of 2d-av., 149 ft. w. of —, 16.1x102	1,000
5th-av., e. s., 505 ft. s. of 113th-st., 25x100	4,750
3d-av. and 45th-st., n. e. corner, 19x70	12,650

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$650
Broadway, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Alabama-av., 25x100	400
Dean-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20.2x100	15,250
Lewis-st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,800
Grand-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x100, q. c., &c.	nom.
Hayward-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 18.9x100	7,500
Huntington-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100	3,800
Leonard-st., e. s., 116.4 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 8x3.10	nom.
Leonard-st., e. s., 61 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 19x80, h. and l.	3,800
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Powers-st., 50x30	[illegible]
Pierrepont-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x200, Jan. 25, 1869	310
Rodney-st., n. s., 102.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	1,350
Ross-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	13,000
Walworth-st., e. s., 211.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	1,800
3d-st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x90	17,000
10th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x200.4	2,375
Brooklyn and Rockaway Branch Railroad, e. s., 92.6 ft. s. of Conklin-av., 81.10x130.8x80x128.9	400
Brooklyn and Rockaway Branch Railroad and Conkling-av., n. e. cor., 92.2x128.2x80x131.4	600
Buffalo-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Warren-st., 25.9x105	400
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Stagg-st., h. and l., 25x100	4,800
Grand-av., w. s., 142 ft. n. w. of Atlantic-av., 102.4x82x67x30.8x74, h. and l.	9,000
Green and Classon avs., s. e. corner, h. and l., 250x100	25,000
Greene-av., s. s., 460 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 100x100	4,500
Park-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Thompson-av., 25.3x108.2x98.5	4,000
Patchen-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x100	500
Tompkins-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	nom.
8th-av. and 67th-st., s. e. corner, 103.2x100	1,250
Gravesend, plot adjoining S. A. Emmon's, 804.7x100x152.12x100	} 600
S. A. Emmon's road, s. s., adjoining above on north, 180x265x152.6x259	

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Ridge-st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 141 and 142, Riker's map	$1,000
Newtown-av., s. w. s., 75 ft. n. w. of William-st., 25x75, house and lot	3,000

College Point.

Stratton-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Nichols-av., 100x125, house and lot	11,300

Hempstead.

Carman Mill to Hempstead village, adjoining Sherwood-av.	$200

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Westfield.

Plot adjoining Lemon Creek, Ellen Seguine's, indefinite	$97
Plot adjoining Lemon Creek, small tract, J. H. Sprague	60

New-Brunswick.

Castleton-av., Silas A. Havens, 25x125	$400
Castleton Heights, Ann N. Bailey's, 300x250x200x40	3,000
Franklin-st., s. s., Jno. J. Bailey's, indefinite	350

Middletown.

Lot No. 163, near Vanderbilt Landing, G. P. Osgood's	$375

Port Richmond.

Groves-av., Wm. A. Ross, 50x107	$600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Grant-av., w. s., adjoining Geo. Booth's, 50x115	$200

East Chester.

Mt. Vernon-av., n. e. s., lot No. 181 West Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$1,500
White Plains road, w. s., adjoining Thos. Booth's, 50x130	1,400

Morrisania.

Union-st. and Tinton-av., westerly corner, 50x105	$900

New-Rochelle.

Boston post road, n. s., adjoining Asa Whitney's, 18 acres	$9,102

Yonkers.

Albany post road, w. s., adjoining B. W. House's, 27x72	$7,000
Elm-st., s. s., 167 ft. e. of Nepperhan-av., 50x100	1,400
Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge road, lots Nos. 40 and 41, Chas. Darke's property	700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Court-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of Belmont-av., 25x82	$2,800
Camden-st., w. s., 475 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x115.10	300
Prince-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Bowery-st., 75x100	1,500
Spruce-st., s. s., 66 ft. from Ironside-st., 25x100	500
Orange-st., s. s., 100 ft. from 6th-st., 25x100	525
Passaic-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Gouverneur-st., 100x281	6,250

Bloomfield.

Railroad-av., s. e. s., s. w. corner of Jak Booker's, 50x162	$500

Jersey City.

South 8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x75	$3,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x100	$400

Bayonne.

Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 11, plot No. 10, Brasshall's, 50x117	$1,150
Lots Nos. 9 and 20, Bacot's map for Zabriskie, 1862	4,000

Bergen.

Wilson's-lane, s. s., 100 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 25x100	$600

Union Township.

Harrold-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Bergen A line, 50x88	$300
Harrold-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Bergen A line, 75x88	400

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 45 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 5,325 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, a large, handsome modern dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings, and about seventy-five acres of land delightfully located on Long Island, with water front near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance; fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, TWO SPLENDID residences. Also the best house in Mount Vernon, with seven city lots. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,293 Broadway.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 56 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 86 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NEAR Union-square, to lease for business purposes, being four-story building, and lot 25x200, and connected with property on a side street of about the same dimensions and forming an L. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET.—GROCERY AND TEA STORE, with store fixtures, now doing a good business, No. 459 Greenwich, corner of Vestry-street. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, No. 30 Nassau-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor at No. 5 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. J. CONKLIN, No. 19 Jay-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 222; lot 25.9¾ front, 24.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 82.1¾ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 50; lot 22.0¼ front, 22 rear, by 69 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 195; lot 24.11 front, 24.10½ rear, 122 feet easterly side, 109.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 266; lot 25 by about 73.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN, Office No. 98 Broadway. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES. REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—8 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.

48TH-ST.—13 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

49TH-ST.—13 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 98 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 125 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 100 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 146 Washington-st.
No. 148 Washington-st.
No. 250 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 252 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 44th-st. (late No. 200 44th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 29 Pine-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.—Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1869, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, [illegible] mills and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, [illegible] water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam power, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being as well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them:

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1870. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN BOMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Jan. 12, 1870. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	

and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President. L. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 12, 1870. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Perth Amboy Fibre Company of New-York, made in accordance with the laws under which it was incorporated, viz.: Capital stock of the Company is $100,000, all of which is paid in by the purchase of property. Indebtedness of said Company on the 1st day of January, 1870, was $45,000.

Dated New-York, 15th January, 1870.

ALEXANDER McANDREW, President.
JAMES C. McANDREW, } Trustees.
ALEXANDER McANDREW, }

City, County, and State of New-York: On this, the 15th day of January, 1870, before me personally appeared ALEXANDER McANDREW, President of the Perth Amboy Fibre Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. ALEXANDER McANDREW.

Sworn to before me this Jan. 15, 1870. ADAM GOS, Notary Public, New-York County.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-two Directors of this institution will be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870. The polls will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

ERIE STOCK WANTED FOR UNIMPROVED property, by D. HOLDEN, Notary, etc., No. 161 West [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO. NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 96 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS, NO. 20 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. $6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent. The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The Bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMPY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOYLE COUNTY (KY.) BONDS, WANTED BY EGLESTON & SMITH, No. 11 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the TIMES in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your bylaws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $6,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870.	} Convertible after issue.
1,500,000 July 15, 1870.	
1,500,000 Jan. 15, 1871.	} Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,500,000 July 15, 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.	

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary [illegible] wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing [illegible] to be in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. }

AN ELECTION FOR THE TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 157 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 4, 1870. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Company will be held at its office, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.

It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $300,000. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (130 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,300 [illegible]
Net Earnings per annum	379,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,264

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest and Principal* than a road to be built through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while Gov. price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution. Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK. Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. New-York, Jan. 15, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114⅛
Coupon, 1881	117¾	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114⅛
5-20 Regis.	113	113¼	10-40 Regis.	110½	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115½	10-40 Coupon	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64	113	113¼	Gold	121½	121⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¼	113½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅞	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July	113⅞	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balances. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BENDAN, Manager.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st. Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 26th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON,	DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT,	JOHN M. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG,	PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	P. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS,	ROBERT SEAMAN.
HENRY COLLINS,	

At a meeting of the Board held on SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reelected Vice-President. A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order. S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 15, and remain so until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95 FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by new current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADISON MINING COMPANY, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869, made pursuant to the requirements of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the acts amendatory thereof.

The Capital Stock of said Company is $90,000, and is all full paid.

The whole of said Capital Stock has been issued in payment for mines, mining, property and machinery, buildings, tools and other articles necessary for carrying on the business of the Company.

The amount of the existing debts of the Company is $80,272 52.

Dated, Jan. 15, 1870.

WM. H. NEWMAN, President. } Trustees.
N. H. STOCKWELL, }
WILLIAM P. ROGERS, Secretary.

City and County of New-York, ss: WILLIAM P. ROGERS being duly sworn, saith that he is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Madison Mining Company, and that the above statement and report subscribed by him is true. WILLIAM P. ROGERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1870. ADAM GOS, Notary Public, New-York County.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. WOODWARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
JOHN D. DUNHAM,	H. A. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously reelected President and Vice-President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,502, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Office, No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1870	4,[illegible]
LIABILITIES	120,387 [illegible]

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

JAN. 11, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 68 Broadway, New-York. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870. }

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 1.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 15, 1869.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870	268,372 [illegible]

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHAS. RAMSBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

DIVIDEND.

Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870	$440,[illegible]
Cash capital	200,000 00
Surplus	240,[illegible]
Unpaid losses	3,600 [illegible]

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY. BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $200,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]. ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 25 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870. }

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next. JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 24th instant, and so remain till date of payment.

Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 47 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 3d inst., and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1829. KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 41 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 200 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. }

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870. }

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City. EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. No. 270 BROADWAY. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. }

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 3, 1870. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. H. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870. }

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 181 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. H. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York building).—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on demand. WILLIAM R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870, JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST. }

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

All deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM E. BURTIS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,000,[illegible] 09.

N. S. HARRIS,	JOHN MERRIAM, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870. }

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PITCHARD, } Vice-Presidents.
[illegible] }
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870, JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM BERRIAN, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 391 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on deposits from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. R. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal [illegible] per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000 in goods in general use by grocers which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 121 Times Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ONE OR TWO enterprising men with $10,000 to $20,000 to join a practical man in forming a company to buy out and run a manufactory with material enough on hand that will net from $40,000 to $60,000. Factory and business located in Georgia. Business safe, reliable and very profitable. Address, with real name, for one week, GEORGIA, Box No. 119 Times Office.

$6,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS partner with the above amount to join in a substantial and honorable business, where a very large return may be reasonably expected. Address, at once, BUSINESS, Tribune Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hughes, bankrupt, in said Court; that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, No. 66 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that I shall then and there apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of 2d March, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1870. WM. W. STONE, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......Bocande......SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE......Duchesne......SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont......SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie......SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 20 | Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'dy, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Thur'dy, Jan. 27 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain Cutting......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green......Jan. 26, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams......Feb. 2, at 3 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth......Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price......Feb. 23, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA......Jan. 22 | IOWA......Feb. 12
INDIA......Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA......Feb. 19
CAMBRIA......Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA......Feb. 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $175. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $150, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mesa Augustos" at $2, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold......$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold......80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Jan. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st., till day of sailing.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Jan. 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st., till day of sailing.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Fairclough, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, On TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 27 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 5 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M. mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis, Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of, and pain in, the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 2 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, LOSS OF power, &c., cured in fourteen days. Send for circular. Address Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 38 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PERSONAL.

DAVID BRIDGES, ELDEST SON OF John Bridges, late of Suffolk, England, who left England for North America some years since, is requested to send his address to his sister HANNAH CORNISH, No. 15 Wilk-st., Wood-st., Spitalfield, London, some property having been left for him.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

PREPARING FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS, STOCK CLOSING OUT.

WIDE BONNET RIBBON, 8c., 10c., 15c.
WIDE RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 20c. 25c.
WIDE RICH TINSEL RIBBONS, 25c.
CLOSING SASH RIBBONS, 25c. 40c. to $1.
FANCY NECK RIBBONS, 5c., 10c., 15c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.

GOODS SELLING FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. and 50c. piece.
SILK FRINGES, 5c., 6c., 10c. yard.
GILT TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 50c. piece.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
WIDE, RICH CROCHET FRINGES, 75c.
SILK CORD, 12-YARD PIECES, for 5c.
LOTS OF FANCY VELVETS, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
CLOSING SILK VELVETS, 10c., 15c., 20c. piece.
WIDE COLORED SILK VELVETS, 50c., 75c., $1 piece.
FANCY CHENILLES, 15c. and 25c. piece.
CLOSING OUT VELVETEENS, 40c., 50c.
CLOSING RICH STRIPED VELVETEENS, 25c.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 45c., 75c., 80c., $1.
WIDE SILK PLAID VELVETS, $1 yard.
SILKS AND SATINS CLOSING OUT.
ALL OUR SILK PLUSHES CLOSING, 75c.
200 BOXES FRENCH FLOWERS, 15c. spray.
300 BOXES FEATHERS, 15c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
ALL OUR HATS, PLUSH, VELVET, SATIN, FELT, AND ENGLISH HATS CLOSING AT 25c.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

GREAT REDUCTION.

GENT'S KID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c. pair.
LOT OF SPOTTED KID GLOVES, 15c. pair.
GENUINE JOSEPH KID GLOVES, 75c.
CLOSING LOT OF REAL KIDS, 25c. pair.
CLOSING LOTS OF CLOTH AND BERLIN GLOVES, 25c.
LADIES' BUCK GAUNTLETS AT 50c.
SILK AND CASSIMERE SCARFS, 25c.
GENT'S SILK BOWS AND TIES, 10c. to 25c.
CLOSING MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 25c.
CLOSING FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 25c.
FANCY WOOLEN HOSE, 10c., 15c., 20c.
ENGLISH MERINO HOSIERY, 25c.

STOCK CLOSING OUT

GREAT BARGAINS.

BEST SPOOL COTTONS, FULL LENGTHS, 1c.
BEST MACHINE SILK, CLOSING 5c. SPOOL.
BEST SEWING SILKS, CLOSING AT 1c.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, EVERY COLOR, 5c.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.
25,000 PAPERS OF PINS, 4c. PAPER.
LOTS OF ELASTIC GARTERS, 5c. PAIR.
LOTS OF JET JEWELRY, 25c. SET.
FANCY PINS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
SILK VELVET CLOAK BUTTONS, 10c. DOZEN.

ACCOUNT OF STOCK TAKEN IN 30 DAYS.

FINE HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
LINE OF HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 15c., 18c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. UP.
VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 35c., 50c.
GENT'S ALL LINEN HEMMED, 25c., 35c., 40c.
GENT'S FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. UP.

GOODS MARKED WAY DOWN. COST NOT TAKEN ANY NOTICE OF.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF SILK AND LINEN LACES, 5c. a yard.
NEEDLEWORK SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK CHEAP.
WIDE BOBINET LACES, 5c. A YARD.
CLOSING OUR RUFFLED COLLARS AT 5c.
ENGLISH THREAD LACE COLLARS, 25c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
SHETLAND AND LACE VAILS, 25c.
CASH'S AND OTHER RUFFLINGS, 25c. PIECE.
WIDE RUFFLINGS CLOSING 50c. PIECE.
JOB LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK CLOSING.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, ON LOWER FLOOR, OPEN AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 15c. OUNCE.
CHEAP RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

ONE ENTIRE COUNTER OF RICH BUTTONS, VELVET SILK, JET GILT, &c. TWO TO SIX DOZEN ON A CARD. 15c. THE ENTIRE CARD.

ONE ENTIRE COUNTER OF SILK WORSTED AND PIQUE TRIMMINGS, ANYTHING OUT OF THE LOT AT 25 CENTS ENTIRE PIECE.

ALSO, VELVETS, PLUSHES, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, WORSTED WORK, LINEN COLLARS 3c., 5c., 8c.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS 5c., 8c., 10c.
LOTS OF OTHER CHEAP GOODS.

WM. KINZEY, No. 663 BROADWAY, second door above Bleecker.

GENUINE SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS. NEW DESIGNS IN PIQUES, &c., &c., &c.

Having just finished our semi-annual inventory we have determined to close out our entire stock of the above goods in order to make room for Spring importations, and will for the next thirty days offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th-st.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

In order to reduce our large stock before taking the annual inventory, everything will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Valenciennes, Point, Point Appliqué Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., Hamburg and Needlework Edgings and Insertions, French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets, Hemstitch and Lace Handkerchiefs.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, splendid quality, in black, white, evening shades, and all the fashionable colors, $1 per pair.

200 dozen genuine Angels, two buttons, (evening shades,) $1 50, worth $2 25.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
EVERYTHING ELSE.
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

MERINO UNDER WEAR.

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 809 and 863 Broadway, near 10th-st., east side.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible], $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SAFES.

SAFES! SAFES!! CLEARING OUT SALES!!!

For the next fifteen days the entire stock of LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 8 Park-place.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

IRON RAILS.

IRON RAILS of superior quality from the celebrated PARK GATE IRON COMPANY, of Rotherham, England. For sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, Broome County, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 31st-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, B., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 5th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $2 per week. Address G. R., 246 West [illegible]-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will rent furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at moderate prices; gas, bath and fire. Apply one week at No. 322 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private house, up town, near 5th-av. Address, with reference, Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

NO. 99 WEST 26TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, also a large room, with every convenience, to let, with board. References required.

A BED AND SITTING ROOM TO LET, with board, with all modern conveniences; reference given and required. Apply at 37 Clinton-place.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE SECOND story room, with first-class board; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, SINGLY or en suite. No. 47 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH servant, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; will go to any part of the South or California as children's maid; do all kinds of family sewing, or chambermaid and waiting; wages $15. Call at No. [illegible] East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS SITUATION, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; is a thorough laundress; does French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands French and English cooking; lived with a French family ten years; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; excellent baker; best City testimonials. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., new No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing if required; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITuations in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her work; no objection to assist with coarse washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 239 4TH-AV., for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. [illegible] 4TH-AV.—FOR country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE INTERNATIONAL, No. [illegible] 6th-av., above 30th-st., German, French, American, English and Catholic and Protestant Irish servants.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; good City and country references. Address J., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as outside salesman in a paper warehouse; has had several years' experience, and can command $20,000 trade per year; salary must be liberal. Best of City references and security. Address PAPER, Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, an American, 22 years of age; has had five years' experience in business as salesman and bookkeeper by double entry; will engage with a good house at a moderate salary. Address K. J. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible] E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TELEGRAPH operator. Apply as above.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER of smart, competent girls, with good references; American, English, Scotch, Welsh, German, French, Irish, Protestant and Catholic, for first-class situations, at highest wages. Apply immediately at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping, a good penman and familiar with foreign calculations, to act as assistant bookkeeper. Address Post-Office Box No. [illegible], with references.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO ARE temporarily disengaged can get an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS CAN GET an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference required. Apply at No. 42 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one that can cook, wash and iron, and has good City references. German Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 319 East 18th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS. One having the best City references only may apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 46 East 26th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name, of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name can be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 94 Liberty-st.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 50c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1870.

BREVET FIRST LIEUTENANT Adalbert Fell, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first United States Infantry, was tried by a General Court Martial, which convened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, pursuant to Special Orders No. 241, from Headquarters First Military District, dated Nov. 9, 1869, and found guilty of the following charges:

1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.
2. Presenting a fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the act of March 2, 1863.
3. Causing to be presented a fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the act of March 2, 1863.
4. Defrauding the United States, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specifications charge the accused with repeatedly selling his pay accounts for April, May and June, 1869.

The Court sentenced him, Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, "to be cashiered and to be confined in such penitentiary as may be designated by proper authority for four months, and for such additional time, not exceeding one year, until he shall have refunded to the United States $[illegible], and to have the crime, name, place of abode and punishment published in the newspapers of the particular State where he usually resides."

On the recommendation of all but one of the members of the Court Martial, concurred in by the Judge-Advocate-General, in consideration of his services and wounds, so much of the sentence as relates to imprisonment is remitted.

Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, of New-York, accordingly has ceased to be an officer of the United States Army.

By order. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE INSURance Stock, for merchandise of any description. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 118 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 P. M.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA, OURS.

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST. A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND. "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD. THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."

TUESDAY, OURS. WEDNESDAY, OURS.
THURSDAY, OURS. FRIDAY, OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK AND WILD OATS.

SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22. At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M. Box book now open.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager......AUGUSTIN DALY
BEGINS EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

SURF; SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. SURF. SURF. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

OLIVE LOGAN'S New Local Comedy, a most emphatic SUCCESS, full of the richest local scenes, characters and incidents. SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER. THE THEATRE PACKED NIGHTLY. The great SURF SCENE, and the Pretty Bathers in Genuine Bathing Costume! Bustling Scenes of Hotel Life! Funny Steamboat Scenes! The Unique Children's QUADRILLE! Gorgeous Realistic SCENERY! Everybody agrees that SURF is the BEST COMEDY since OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BYRNE & STARR......Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.

Opening night, MONDAY, Jan. 24. Engagement of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the Grande Duchesse, which she performed 100 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Grand Orchestra, powerful chorus and great cast. Comedie Francaise, once a week. Subscriptions now open. Regular sale begins Thursday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

GRAND CONCERT.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

Mr. J. LEVY......Cornet
Mr. L. P. THATCHER. Mr. WM. J. HILL.
Mr. WM. E. BAIRD. Mr. WM. H. BECKETT.
Mr. J. H. WILLCOX. Mr. A. L. MORA.
Admission 50c. Concert at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS. MISS CLARA F. NORRIS, ASSISTED BY MR. J. E. FROBISHER.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, AND FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
READINGS COMMENCE AT 8¼ O'CLOCK.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.

FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.

Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.

Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

ORGAN RECITALS.

SAMUEL P. WARREN will give THREE RECITALS of CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 19, 26 and Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, Pond's and Wardwell's, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, and at Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870. Mme. de Lussan's annual concert. [illegible] Sung by H. Kowalski, with accompaniments of violin, piano, organ and violoncello.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned stated meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Dr. William A. Hammond will read a paper on "Spinal Irritation." GEO. T. ELLIOT, M. D., President.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, and Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Literary Society will have a public debate on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17. Question—"Ought the Reading of the Bible to be Excluded from the Public Schools?"

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BALLET MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING Academy, No. 34 West 4th-st. All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 54 West 26th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NOS. 22 AND 24 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st., over Aitken & Miller's, is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector. Formerly Mr. Churchill's School. The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy. Terms—$500 per annum.

A CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY and evening, in writing and bookkeeping. Ladies' writing classes 11 and 4 o'clock; $5. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 2d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 18 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. [illegible] Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previous will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MAY, 1870.

Under the auspices of the NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY. NEW-YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

Prompted by the very great success which attended the Boston Musical Jubilee, the N. Y. A. Co., being chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York for the especial purpose, will give a GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, GRAND MUSICAL REUNION FESTIVAL, in a manner so extensive but magnificent as to ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS. ENTIRELY ECLIPSE ALL MUSICAL GATHERINGS.

Invitations will be extended to
The President of the United States,
Their Excellencies the members of the Cabinet,
Their Excellencies the Governors of the States and Territories,
The honorable Senators of the United States,
The honorable members of the House of Representatives,
The honorable members of the Senate and Legislature of the State of New-York,
The chief civic and military dignitaries of the country, and to
The Ambassadors and Envoys of the foreign Governments.

A GIGANTIC COLISEUM
A GIGANTIC COLISEUM
will be constructed capable of accommodating
EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.
EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.

The great problem having been fairly solved by the Boston Musical Jubilee, that THE IMPRESSIVE GRANDEUR OF HARMONY has no limit in the numbers of its component parts, it is intended to secure the attendance of 20,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS, 20,000 MUSICAL ARTISTS, comprising an assemblage from THE CHIEF ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD, AN ORCHESTRA, THE LARGEST EVER ASSEMBLED, AND THE PRINCIPAL MILITARY BANDS EXTANT.

Importance will be given to the occasion by the engagement of several of the FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD. FIRST STARS OF THE LYRIC WORLD.

An especial, and, it is believed, a praiseworthy feature of this great occasion will be the awarding of prizes for original musical compositions.

FOUR GRAND PRIZES, FOUR GRAND PRIZES, OPEN TO THE WORLD, will be offered for four numbers which may be designated THE FOUR SEASONS, which shall each constitute a feature in each day's programme, adapted TO THE ORATORIO AND CHORAL SOCIETIES, TO THE BOY CHOIRS, TO THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, TO THE MILITARY BANDS, TO DRUM CORPS, CHIMES OF BELLS, AND ELECTRIC ARTILLERY, and to such other harmonic effects and intonations as the composer may prescribe.

GRAND PRIZES will be offered, open to the world, FOR THE VARIOUS MAENNERCHORS.

Three prizes for the best military band of the first class, composed of forty-two instruments.

Three prizes for the best military band of the second class, composed of twenty-two instruments.

Three prizes for the best military band of the third class, composed of fifteen instruments.

Each maennerchor and military band will be permitted to select their own compositions in which to display their excellence.

One prize for original triumphal march for military band, first class.

One prize for original military march for band of second class.

One prize for military quickstep for band of third class.

The details of the programme will be determined at an early date, and will be left to the direction of the CHIEF MAESTROS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The cordial assistance and encouragement of the public spirited men of the Metropolis are earnestly desired, upon the assurance that this great occasion shall fully do credit to New-York, and entirely transcend ALL SIMILAR MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's. BROADWAY, corner 30th-st.
Open every day and evening.

A New Burlesque at 2 every day. "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." A New Burlesque at 8 every day.

Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.

To be seen all day. STONE GIANT. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. To be seen all day.

At 8 every evening, LISA WEBER and BLONDES. IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS of the exquisite fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for ONE WEEK LONGER, in conjunction with a great variety of BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL, INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S

THIRD AND LAST READING, TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH INST. Y. M. C. A. HALL, 23D-ST.

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

1. Shakespeare—Clarence's Dream and Queen Mab.
2. Macaulay—Lars Porsena, (Horatius at the Bridge.)
3. Dickens—Mrs. Gamp. 4. Scott—Ivanhoe.
5. Hood's Lost Heir. 6. The Picket Guard.
7. Dickens—Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure.

Reserved seats at McFarland's book store, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ANNA MEHLIG HAS THE HONOR TO announce that her FIRST CONCERT will take place at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, assisted by the following eminent artists:

MME. ELIZA CARLATI, Soprano.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.

Tickets of admission, $1, for sale at the ticket office of the hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be obtained at the doors. No person having a heart for music can listen to them without delight.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Dec. 22, 1869.

The general partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of F. F. BURLOCK & CO., and organized in New-York on the 11th day of March, 1869, by F. F. BURLOCK, of New-York City, WILLIAM H. POOR and GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, both of Troy, N. Y., for the transaction in Great Britain of a general business in American patents, is hereby dissolved. No business has been done by said partnership, and there are no liabilities.

(Signed.) F. F. BURLOCK & CO., F. F. BURLOCK.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the laws of the State of New-York, and of an act of the people of said State, entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, and of the several acts amending the same, we, the subscribers, do by this certificate, duly signed and acknowledged by us, declare that the copartnership of J. C. HOWE & CO. in the City and State of New-York, have transacted business therein for a period of five years and upwards, and that all of the subscribers were copartners in the said copartnership, with James C. Howe, since deceased, and that the business conducted by the said partnership is continued in the said City and State of New-York by the subscribers, under the same firm name of J. C. HOWE & CO.; and we hereby certify and declare that the persons dealing under such name or firm, with their respective places of abode, are as follows, viz.: George O. Hovey, of Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel R. Payson, of Belmont, Massachusetts; John B. Hutchinson, of the City of Brooklyn, New-York; Jacob Wendell, of the City of New-York; John B. Manning, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; George S. Bullens, of Newton, Massachusetts; Gilbert R. Payson, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Henry S. Hovey and Joseph C. Hovey, both of said City of Boston.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

GEORGE O. HOVEY,
SAM. R. PAYSON,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
JACOB WENDELL,
JOHN B. MANNING,
GEO. S. BULLENS,
GILBERT R. PAYSON,
HENRY S. HOVEY,
JOSEPH C. HOVEY.

ja17-law6wM

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. WM. EDGAR BIRD, JAMES C. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIDENT of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

MR. F. T. TUNISON HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm, commencing on 1st January, 1870. JAHNE, SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. EDWARD K. GOODNOW HAS been empowered to sign for our firm by procuration. M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870. No. 12 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor.

NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Reëngagement, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, of the popular Lyric and Dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
in their famous PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT, introducing several new features.

Second week of the accomplished vocalist,
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.
Miss NULLY PEIRIS.

First night of the beautiful Comedy, in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, Esq., author of "Ours," "Caste," "School," &c., entitled
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.
with a new and excellent company.

EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THURSDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced IN A FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unequaled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

THIRD HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

SECOND WEEK OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1870, THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.

RUY BLAS......MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS......MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

RUY BLAS
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
In rehearsal, THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Mr. GEO. L. FOX in two great characters. Every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinee. The performance will commence with

PAUL PRY......Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY......Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY......Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY......Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

Supported by the Olympic's entire company.

TO CONCLUDE WITH the celebrated melodrama (in one act) entitled ROBERT MACAIRE.

Mr. GEO. L. FOX......as......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX......as......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX......as......JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX......as......JACQUES STROP.

It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NOW PERFECTED AND READY, THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD AT 165. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hast you not seen the new Pantomime? Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Prince's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

THE SALE OF THE SHARES IN THE
N. Y. A. CO.
N. Y. A. CO.
N. Y. A. CO.
N. Y. A. CO.
COMMENCES AT ALL THE AGENCIES ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.

Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

TAMMANY.—N. Y. A. CO.—GREAT PROgramme to-night. Bad Dickey reconstructed. Hits at the times. New songs and dances. Continued success of the famous Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's Minstrels. Brass Band and Orchestra. New Ethiopian acts, songs and dances. Punch and Judy, Hercules Arizona. All the theatres open. Admission to all, 50c. Matinee Saturday. In active preparation, The Seven. Copyright secured.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 307TH successive "War with England" lecture—[illegible] Tammany, next SUNDAY. [illegible] Afternoon—Oneida, Jan. 17; Watertown, 18th; Oswego, 19th; Cohoes, 20th; Newburg, 21st; Wilmington, 22d; New-York, 23d; [illegible] Owego, 24th; Penn Yan, 25th; Geneseo, 26th; Williamsport, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, Grand Fenian Demonstration, 29th. [illegible] Engagements ahead. GEO. F. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

LECTURES

REFORMATIONS AND REFORMERS BEFORE THE REFORMATION.—A lecture on this subject will be given by Rev. JOHN MACNAUGHTON, in Yorkville Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

REV. E. P. ROE'S NEW LECTURE, "History of the Secret Service at the Front," at the lecture room of Dr. Rogers' Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., Jan. 17, 8 P. M. Tickets at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.—$8 per quarter of twenty lessons at the Mendelssohn Conservatory of Music, No. 215 East 28th-st., near 3d-av. Vocal music same terms. Best of teachers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

AT NO. 32 AMITY-ST., NEAR GREENE.

BARKER & THEALL will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 17, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private residence, all the furniture, &c., therein contained, viz.: Walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, marble-top tables, mirrors, walnut bedsteads, painted bedroom furniture, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, fine French lithographs and engravings, brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, copper kettles, pans, &c. Catalogue at the house Monday morning.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers:

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an exceedingly CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS relating to America, of GREAT RARITY and VALUE. Also a very fine assortment of ENGLISH WORKS. The books in this library have been specially selected and comprise the best and most perfect editions in extra elegant bindings, ordered to suit the owner. Seldom has a library containing so many choice and scarce works been offered to the public by auction. Catalogue, price, 50 cents. Books on exhibition Friday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 West 11th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of moquette and Brussels carpets, velvet rugs, black walnut, and black walnut and gilt lounges, easy and side chairs in blue reps, black walnut and gilt marble-top centre table, Wilton rugs, covered black walnut and gilt bedsteads, black walnut and gilt inlaid frame convex mirrors, black walnut and gilt inlaid brocatelle marble-top mirror-back etageres, rosewood and Boise de Rose secretary, black walnut and gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, lace and window curtains, bisque figures, bronze statuette Diana, black walnut and gilt frame engravings, &c., &c. The above were all made to order for the present owner, who is about leaving the City.

AUCTION SALE.—TWELVE VALUABLE oil paintings, from Gallerie Pette, Florence, with director's authenticated certificate, all now on exhibition, and to be sold by A. M. CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, No. 427 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.128 inches; maximum at 2 P. M. Jan. 14, 30.631 inches; minimum at 2 P. M. Jan. 12, 29.844 inches; range, .868 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 34.4°; maximum at 4 P. M. Jan. 13, 52°; minimum 7 A. M. Jan. 9, 17°; range, 35°. Jan. 14, rain and hail from 8:30 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .36 inch; Jan. 15, rain and hail from 6h. 0m. A. M. to 9 P. M.; amount of water, .32 inch; total amount of water for the week, .68 inch; between 8 P. M. on Jan. 13 and 3 A. M. Jan. 14, the thermometer fell 30°, from 50° to 20°; of this fall, 20° were made in three hours. The total distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,624 miles.

The services at the Seventh-street M. E. Church yesterday were characterized by scrupulous avoidance of all allusion to the Cooke scandal. Many curious strangers attended in the hope of hearing something about the matter and seeing the lady or some of her friends. They were disappointed, however, for only her brother was present in the morning, and he was unknown to them. Rev. W. G. Browning, who fills the vacancy *pro tem.*, officiated during the day, preached morning and evening, and addressed the children of the Sabbath School in the afternoon.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association connected with the Presbyterian Church corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. Dinsmore, of the Michigan Sunday School Union, and Rev. Alfred Taylor, interspersed with singing by the children under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart. The Association was shown to be in an encouraging condition, numbering several hundred members.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas's Church, repeated his sermon on the subject of "Fallen Women" at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, last evening, at the request of the Trustees of the Midnight Mission Society. A large congregation was present, and compactly filled all parts of the chapel.

Dr. E. Gestrin lectured in the Swedish language on "Religious Changes in Sweden Under the Rule of Gustavus Wasa," at the New-York Casino, No. 61 East Houston-street, last night.

To-day is the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the great American statesman and jurist, Daniel Webster. Born at Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782, after a busy and preëminently useful life he died at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852, in the 70th year of his age. Doubtless his memory will be recalled to-day by many an American throughout the country, and tributes of honor paid to one whose name is so closely identified with the history of our country.

A coöperative life insurance association, under the name of the "Hildise Union," has been formed among Germans, chiefly mechanics and workingmen, of this City and neighborhood, numbering already over 1,200 members. The delegates of the association held a meeting at No. 63 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. Bieling presiding, when a report in favor of mutual support of the members of the association in case of sickness was made by a special committee, and after some debate recommitted.

Rev. H. D. Northrop preached last evening in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on "Our Young Women." He dwelt upon the importance of educating them properly, and inculcated many lessons of value to them.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins over the remains of Moritz Marcus, who died suddenly of apoplexy, at No. 121 East Fifty-ninth-street, on Saturday afternoon. As there was no physician in attendance the inquest was deemed necessary.

Thomas Curtis, of No. 18 Batavia-street, was arraigned before Justice Cox, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch from John Lewis, of No. 50 James-street, while they were in a saloon together. The prisoner was held for trial.

Patrolman Dewitt C. Noxon, of the Broadway Squad, died of the small-pox in Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday. The family only ascertained the fact on Saturday. Noxon leaves a widow and several children.

Three burglars attempted to make a felonious entrance to the residence of Adolph A. Frankfeldt, No. 329 Eighth-avenue. They were discovered by the family, however, and ran off, leaving a jimmy behind.

David Carter, aged 30, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon, by leaping off Pier No. 46, East River. Officer Mayland, of the Seventh Precinct succeeded in rescuing him.

BROOKLYN.

The same parties who recently purchased the Brooklyn *Eagle* are now negotiating for the purchase of the Brooklyn *Times*, published in the Eastern District. It supported Mayor Kalbfleisch for reëlection last November against Mr. Little, the Republican candidate, and in this is claimed by some persons to have done much to harmonize the Republican Party in Kings County. Mayor Kalbfleisch is the authority for the announcement that negotiations for the sale of the paper alluded to are in progress, but he has not named any price. It is probable that $15,000 will be equal to the emergency.

The new choir of old St. Ann's Church, including one hundred members, assisted at the services in that sanctuary yesterday, under the direction of Mr. John P. Morgan, of Trinity Church, New-York, and Mr. Otis B. Boise. The music evinced a determination on the part of Rev. Henry Webb, the rector, not to allow the old landmark to be forgotten, in view of Rev. Dr. Schenck's energetic movements at the new St. Ann's, on the Heights.

The ladies of the Industrial School Association of the Eastern District will hold a reception at the institution, in South Third-street near Fourth-street, on Thursday evening.

While Mrs. Sarah Leaton, residing at No. 417 Clinton-street, was filling a lamp with kerosene, still lighted, on Saturday night, it exploded, and she was so severely burned that her life is despaired of.

The Kosciusko-street M. E. Church was opened for divine service yesterday. Rev. Dr. Andrews, of St. John's Church, Bedford-avenue, E. D., preached the opening sermon. The edifice is a frame one, and capable of accommodating between five and six hundred persons.

LONG ISLAND.

Adam Knorr, of College Point, lately sold a stack of hay to four different parties, each supposing that he was the sole purchaser. Dennis Rogers, of Flushing, one of the purchasers, removed the hay to his own premises. A few days since Henry Tilton, one of the claimants, made a complaint before Justice Silliman against Dennis Rogers for stealing, and to make justice doubly sure, also made a complaint before Justice Snedeker, of Jamaica. The unfortunate possessor of the hay had hardly been discharged after one examination, before the officers arrested him on the second complaint. In the mean time Knorr is among the missing.

In Newtown they have eleven constables, costing the town last year $15,542 06, or, on an average, $1,412 91 each. The constable drawing the highest received $2,301 06, and the lowest $671 06. This does not represent all they receive, as there are emoluments which increase materially their receipts. The people of the town are agitating the question whether they had not better invite the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to establish a precinct in the town, and relieve the Town Constables from the press of business. They have so much to attend to, that often, as in the case of the warrant for the apprehension of Michael Lang, charged with the crime against Mrs. Harris, constables of adjoining towns are called on to serve their processes.

At the recent meeting of the managers of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society at Riverhead, it was resolved to increase the usefulness of the Society. The Secretary was authorized to employ seven assistant secretaries to aid him at the next fair. Persons were authorized to erect private stalls upon the ground of the Society, provided they were made of uniform style, as approved by the Board, and a ground rent of $5 per year was paid. The premium list for cattle and swine was considerably enlarged, and the entire list revised. The first premium for best report of last county fair was awarded to the *Sag Harbor Express*, and the second premium to the *Riverhead News*. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5, 6 and 7, was fixed as the time for holding the next county fair.

Excitement at Tom's River.

Tom's River, N. J., was thrown into a great state of excitement a few nights ago. Tom's River has a bank designated the Ocean, and this bank keeps a private watchman, and this private watchman, unlike those of large cities, keeps his ears open at night. A lawyer, whose office is in the upper part of the bank, having forgotten to lock the door when he went home on the evening in question, sent a man there at 10 o'clock, who locked the door and took the key to his employer. The watchman in the bank below thought he heard a noise at the hour named, which is a very late hour at Tom's River. He listened for a long time and heard nothing more, when suddenly a portion of the plaster fell from the ceiling. This was enough for him. He was certain that there were burglars up stairs. Drawing his pistol he fired three shots through the ceiling, and then rushed into the street and raised a cry of "burglars!" The village was soon thoroughly aroused. The citizens turned out *en masse*, armed with clubs, shot guns and all sorts of weapons. The bank was surrounded, while a forlorn hope of the more desperate men of the place (including several henpecked husbands) entered the building and searched it thoroughly, but fruitlessly. At length the lawyer and his man, who dwelt in the outskirts, arrived upon the ground, the whole thing was explained, and the army of the siege retired (to bed) disgusted.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Difficult Work of the Harbor Commission in the Past—Obstacles Thrown in the Way and How they were Overcome.

The labors of the Harbor Commission, in endeavoring to preserve the individuality of our Metropolitan waters and the dockage facilities for public uses, have been more onerous than the people generally are aware of. One of the most strenuously controverted matters with which the Commissioners have had to deal in this connection was that of compelling Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt to remove a "crib" near Pier No. 1 North River—a large and permanent structure sunk to the bottom of the water, and extending upwards to and above the top thereof, and filled in with stone—which "crib," they maintained, was an encroachment on the harbor, and a nuisance which ought to be abated. This "crib" Mr. Vanderbilt intended should be the foundation for the outer end of a pier which he designed to construct at a point south of Pier No. 1 North River, and west of the foot of Battery-place. The Commissioners averred before the Supreme Court that the Legislature had previously, in 1857, passed an act entitled "An act to establish bulkhead and pier lines for the port of New-York," confining the extension of piers into the waters of the bay within certain limits, by which Mr. Vanderbilt was estopped from carrying out his design. The defendant contended, on the other hand, that he acted under a resolution passed by the Common Council May 18, 1858, granting him permission "to widen a small pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, so as to make the same forty feet wide, and that it be extended parallel with Pier No. 1 to the exterior line, at a distance of 150 feet from said pier," and that its full extension into the harbor was within the limits set by the law of 1857. A temporary injunction was obtained by the Commissioners restraining the action of Mr. Vanderbilt, and, after three years' time, during which the case was appealed by Mr. Vanderbilt, the injunction was made perpetual, and the structure was removed.

Another difficulty, long experienced, arose from the construction of a pier near Pier No. 1, East River, by Mr. George Law, which he occupied for nine years, in connection with his ferry to Staten Island, without paying the City anything for its use. The income from this pier, had it been in charge of the city, would have been not less than $10,000 per annum. After eight years' litigation, owing to the persistent efforts of Mr. George W. Blunt, who brought steamers to occupy the pier in question, Mr. Law was forced to remove the pier; but it was found that the "crib" or foundation on which the outer end of it rested had created a shoal, which still forms an obstruction to free navigation in this part of the harbor. By means of this shoal the depth of water, which was formerly twenty-five feet, has been reduced to eighteen.

Probably, however, the greatest damage that has been done to the harbor, from any cause, arose from the famous "Battery Extension." The dilatoriness with which this work was conducted, and the absence even until the present time of a sea wall, which should have been constructed years ago, left it open for "wash," in numerous directions, and shoaled the contiguous waters of the bay to a degree that is not generally believed. Lieutenant-Commander Craven, of the United States Navy, in a report made to Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey in 1860, speaks of the matter in this wise:

"The accumulation (of shoals off the southerly end of the island) has evidently been aided to a startling degree by the extension of the Battery. The currents which formerly flowed between Castle Garden and the shore made the greater portion of their deposit so near the shores as to cause no great injury to the operations of commerce; and the process of deposit was so gradual that it would have required an interval of many years ere the shoal would have seriously encroached on the waters of the bay; but the Battery extension has already accomplished that which would have required a half century of the operations of nature, having pushed the shoal out as the shore line was changed. In illustration of this assertion we have but to look at the extraordinary heaping up of the earth in the angle formed by the Battery wall and Pier No. 1—a heaping up made by the ebb current of the North River, which, as it comes around the pier, is now turned back and forward into eddies by the Battery walls. This current formerly ran through the space now covered by the filling in, and poured the suspended matter into the East River, off Whitehall, from whence it was carried away and distributed in the deep waters of the bay. But now a large portion of the sediment brought down by the ebb is doubtless filling in the space here with great rapidity. Its effects are still more strongly visible in the section off the Castle, where we see changes of six and eight feet in the space of three yards. This is due to the united efforts of the ebbs from the two rivers, and the time cannot be far distant when—unless dredging is resorted to—the entire space from the Castle to the head of Pier No. 1 will be quite filled in. * * * The injury is now without other remedy than that of hastening to its completion a work which has proved so seriously disastrous to this already crowded part of the harbor, and, by legislation, preventing any extensions beyond the lines of the City as defined by the Harbor Commissioners."

Another matter, which gave the Commissioners a great deal of trouble for a time, was the bath that was situated in the basin near Castle Garden. The law provides that no portion of the waters of the bay shall be leased by the Corporation to any one save for public purposes. A Mr. Hall obtained from the Common Council a lease of the property where the bath stood for ten years at an annual rental of $800, the property being valued at $250,000. Mr. Blunt, to whom the matter had been intrusted, contended that a private bath house could not be put into the harbor, as coming under the head of "public purposes," and took legal measures to eject the concern. After much difficulty he succeeded in ousting the bath, but in carrying out this order of the Court 1,500 cubic feet of rip-rap wall was removed, 1,000 feet of which went into the channel and 500 into the basin, where they still remain, and offer a serious impediment to navigation. In this matter Mr. Blunt was materially aided by the corporate authorities.

The above are simply indices of what has been done by the Commissioners to keep the harbor of New-York in the best possible condition for affording ample commercial facilities; and, considering the obstacles they have had to overcome in this connection, it is not to be wondered at that they should view with alarm the proposed action of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company in lessening the width of the harbor, by taking from it an area of 1,280 acres, on which it is contemplated not to erect wet docks, but to fill in and make solid lands, extending far into the waters of the bay, and beyond the prescribed shore lines thereof. The importance of maintaining the harbor intact is thus alluded to in a report of the Advisory Council of the Commissioners (General Totten, Professor Bache and Commodore Davis,) made in 1857.

"A diminution in the water span of a harbor, by increasing the velocity of the current, may deepen the harbor, and thus a first encroachment may appear to be advantageous. Continue this, and the velocity of the current becomes excessive; navigation is impeded by it; the bed of the harbor is torn up in one place to be deposited in another; the capacity of the harbor is contracted injuriously. * * * This contraction, if continued, may so alter the direction of the currents as to destroy the first favorable effect, and may even be carried so far as to obliterate, by its encroachments, some of the principal channels."

These same gentlemen, in their report to the Chamber of Commerce, made in 1864, when the project spoken of was first broached in New-Jersey, said: "We have seen with regret in the bill (Senate No. 29, State of New-Jersey) that projects are on foot looking to the occupation of these (Jersey) flats by solid filling—projects which, if carried out, will rob the harbor of a considerable volume of tide water." The recent action of the Chamber of Commerce, in approving the bill now before Congress, providing for the appointment of a permanent commission, to consider and decide upon all matters affecting the interests of harbors throughout the United States, will doubtless have great weight in furthering the passage of the proposed act, and thus provide for settling the questions in dispute between New-York and New-Jersey as to the water boundary line between the two States. That prompt and decisive action must be taken to stop all encroachments on the waters of our harbor is self-evident.

The Italian Reformation.

Services were held last evening at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in behalf of the Italian Church Reform Commission, which were attended by an overflowing congregation. Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, delivered a discourse, in which he gave some account of the reform movement in Italy, and made an appeal in its behalf. The Commission now supports an able minister at Florence, whose work was spoken of as being zealous and efficient, and three journals have been established in the interest of the reform movement, one at Venice, one at Naples and one at Florence, all ably conducted and contributing greatly to the cause. The Ecumenical Council, he said, whatever its avowed object might be, was intended to make the infallibility of the Pope a universal dogma of the Catholic Church. This was its only design, and it was in no sense a true Ecumenical Council, but a Pan Roman Synod. This dogma has long been acted upon, but a disposition to ignore it has grown up in the Church, and of late a great movement has been felt throughout Europe hostile to the pretensions of the Pope. The meeting of this Council at this time seems to be designed by Providence for the overthrow of the Church of Rome. It is a most foolish move on the part of the Pope, and an illustration of the proverb that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Whichever way it results will be for the advancement of the true Church. If the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed, it will excite a resistance unequaled since the reformation of Luther; and if it is not determined upon, the Church will stand before the world defeated, and its overthrow will be a matter of a very short time. The people of this country, the speaker concluded, ought to contribute their share to this great cause by giving liberal encouragement to the reform in Italy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87½; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals are active and have advanced to 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

Paris, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 45c.

Liverpool, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens buoyant; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

Antwerp, Jan. 15.—Petroleum opened firm.

London, Jan. 15—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86⅜; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84½. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅞c.; Illinois Centrals, 103⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 15—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

Provisions—Bacon, 57s. ₩ cwt.

Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. ₩ gallon.

London, Jan. 15.—Tallow quiet at 45s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Paris, Jan. 15—2:30 P. M.—The Bourse closes dull. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

Havre, Jan. 15.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

London, Jan. 15.—The Panama and South Pacific Company's loan was introduced to-day. The books are to close on the 23d inst.

Frankfort, Jan. 15.—The market for American Bonds is excited; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 91⅞@91¾.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes 73f. 55c.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The following shows the state of the market at the close of business Jan. 15: Sugar active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8¼@9 reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 9¾@11¼ reals; Molasses Sugar steady; there is an absence of business for want of stock; quoted at 6¾@7¼ reals; Muscovados, fair-to-good refining, advanced 7½@8¼ reals; Grocery grades firm and stock scarce. Sugar exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes, 2,800 hhds.; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 114,000 boxes, 12,000 hhds. Lard declining; in tierces, 19¾c.; in tins, 21½c. Flour firm. Butter dull. Tallow active. Bacon, 20¼c. Petroleum steady. Potatoes, $4@$4 25. Freights firmer; ₩ box of Sugar to the United States, $1 50; ₩ hhd. of Sugar to the United States, $6@$7; ₩ hhd. of Molasses to the United States, $4@$4 25; to Falmouth and orders, £3 2s. 6d. ₩ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Exchange, 1-10 ₩ cent. premium buying. Flour in fair demand for low grades, and steady at $3 90@$4 37 for Spring Extras. Wheat easier with light sales; No. 1, 84¼c.; No. 2 78½c.@77c., in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet at 77½c. cash, and 78¼c.@79c. seller February. Corn dull and a trifle firmer; sales at 70c.@71c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 1 was dull and nominal at 70c. cash. Oats dull and in buyer's favor; sales at 38c.@38½c. for No. 2, and 39½c.@39¾c. buyer February. Rye quiet but firm at 70c. for strictly fresh No. 2. Barley—Nothing done and nominally 50c.@60c. for No. 2 Michigan. Live Hogs at $8 75@$9 for fair to medium, $9@$9 25 for good to choice. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 4,300 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing. Flour steady; Choice Extra, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, [illegible]; Choice Double Extra to Fancy Family, $5 50@$6. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; Choice Yellow and White, in bulk, 76c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 78c.@79c.; White, 80c.@81c. Oats firm at 45c.@50c. for sacked. Barley scarce at $1@$1 15 for Minnesota Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for Prime to Choice Fall. Rye steady at 77c.@80c. Whisky dull at 95c.@96c. Pork steadier at $27@$27 50. Dry Salt Meats—Jobbing sales at 11c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Rib; 14¾c.@15c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib, and 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal at 15¼c.@15¾c. for Prime Steam to Choice Kettle. Cattle steady at $4@$6 50 for Fair to Prime; $6@$6 50 for Choice. Live Hogs quiet; Light to Good, $7 50@$8 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Winter Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn declining; sales at 77c.@78c. Oats, 50c.@55c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley dull; Spring, $1 10@$1 20; Winter, $1 25@$1 30. Cotton firmer; Middling, 24½c. Tobacco unchanged; sales, 43 hhds. Whisky steady at 93c. Live Hogs firm at $9 25@$9 75. Nothing was done in dressed Hogs; the weather is too warm; receipts, 2,000 head. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork advanced to $28 75; no sellers below $27 at the closing. Bulk Meats firmer and quiet; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Sides, 14c.@14½c. for Clear Rib, and clear Sugar-cured Hams, 19c.@20c. Bacon quiet and firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16¼c. Lard firm; Steam held at 15¾c.; Kettle, 16¼c. Exchange, par buying.

New-Orleans, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet and firm at 24½c. for Middling; sales 5,100 bales; receipts, 10,400 bales; exports, 4,[illegible] bales to Liverpool, 1,077 bales to Havre, 352 bales to Barcelona, 1,125 bales to Genoa, 2,300 bales to Amsterdam, and 2,000 bales coastwise. Flour scarce and firm at $5 50@$6 25. Corn scarce and firmer at $1 11@$1 12. Oats, 70c.@72c. Bran, $1 30. Hay scarce and firmer; Prime, $28. Pork, $30. Bacon dull at 13½c.@15½c.@17c. Lard dull; Tierce, 17c.; Keg, 17¾c. Sugar—Prime, 11¾c.@12¼c. Molasses—Prime, 57c.@60c. Whisky, 95c.@$1 05. Coffee firm and unchanged. Gold, 121. Sterling Exchange, 131½. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₩ cent. discount.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.@25½c.; Middling Gulf, 25¾c.@26¼c. Flour very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 87½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat very dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25. Rye, $1@$1 05. Corn very dull; New Yellow, 85c.@88c. Oats dull at 54c.@56c. Petroleum weak; Crude 20c.; Refined 30c. Coffee steady; Rio, 12½c.@16½c. gold. Sugar and Molasses dull. Provisions dull and declining. Whisky nominal at $1@$1 02 for wood and iron bound.

Buffalo, Jan. 15.—Beeves—Receipts of the week, 5,300 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market closes weak, lifeless, and ¼c. lower on all classes. Hogs—Receipts, 11,500 head; market weak, drooping and lower at $8 75@$9 for Common to Fair Shipping; $9 25@$9 75 for Extra. Sheep—Receipts, 11,800; Common, nominally, ¼c. lower; Prime to Extra, unchanged. No transactions reported, except 5,000 bushels four-rowed Canada Barley at 95c. in store. Quotations are nominally unchanged of all articles usually quoted.

Oswego, Jan. 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn dull at $1 02. Barley nominally $1 00 for Prime Up-lake Canada. Cornmeal, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 08; to New-York, 98c.; to Albany, 75c.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Barley at $1 30 for Choice Brewing. Legal Tenders at 88c. During the week, Mining Stocks have been dull and irregular. The following are the closing quotations: Alpha, $16; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $10; Chollar, $19; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $14; Empire Mill, $20; Gould & Curry, $60; Hale & Norcross, $180; Imperial, $42; Kentuck, $65; Savage, $46; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $64.

Toledo, Jan. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Amber, $1 01; No. 2 Red, $1. Corn dull; New, 70c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 48c.; No. 2, 45c. Dressed Hogs, $9 50@$10 50. Receipts—1,400 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 120,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. Shipments—3,500 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Rye, 40,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

Albany, Jan. 15.—Wheat in good supply and very dull. Rye dull at 90c. for State. Corn quiet and nominally quoted at 91c. for New Western Yellow and $1 12 for Old Western Mixed. Barley dull and drooping, with but few buyers in the market, while most of the receivers and holders are anxious sellers. Oats dull at 56c. for State.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—Cotton advanced ½c. Flour and Grain unchanged. Tobacco unchanged; sales 27 hhds. Provisions firm. Pork, $28. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Hams, 20½c. Lard, 17¼c. Whisky, 95c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 15.—Flour dull; City Double Extras, $4@$4 50. Wheat firmer at 81¼c. for No. 1, and 76¾c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Oats quiet at 40c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs unsettled at $10@$10 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 15.—The following is a statement of the Cotton transactions for the week ending yesterday: Receipts, 4,517 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,286 bales; to New-York, 632 bales; to New-Orleans, 79 bales; stock, 47,247 bales; market dull; Good Ordinary, 19¼c.@20c.; sales, 3,440 bales.

Cleveland, Jan. 15.—Wheat heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 Red held at $1 07@$1 08. Corn nominal. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. Rye dull, and held at 80c.@82c. for State. Barley dull and nominal.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Cotton active at 24¼c.; receipts, 1,414 bales; exports, 512 bales. Flour steady at $4 75@$6. Corn steady at 90c. Oats scarce at 65c.@68c. Lard dull at 18c.@19c. Meats weak; Bulk Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15.—Spirits Turpentine dull. Resin dull; No. 2 at $1 60. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85@$2 80. Tar steady at $1 25. Cotton quiet at 23c.@23¼c. for Middling.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet at 25c. Flour dull. Wheat steady and prices unchanged. Corn—White, $1 02; receipts small. Oats, 54c.@57c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15.—Cotton—Receipts, 969 bales; exports coastwise, 640 bales; sales, 225 bales. Market firm and a shade better; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24¼c.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15.—Cotton a shade easier; sales 300 bales Middling at 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,067 bales; exports coastwise, 1,146 bales.

Detroit, Jan. 15.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White, $1 05; Extra, $1 14. Barley, $1 90 ₩ cental. Corn—Old, 85c. Dressed Hogs steady at $11 for Heavy.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15.—Cotton very firm; sales, 449 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@23¾c.; the offerings were light.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 15.—Cotton active; Middling, 24¼c.; receipts, 2,400 bales; exports, 6,231 bales; sales, 1,900 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A thousand ladies who are using Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph testify to its value not only as a protection against burglars, but as an indispensable assistance in the management of servants and the household. Send for pamphlet. Look out for infringements. E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Jan. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	Jan. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	Jan. 20	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Bienville	Jan. 22	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

By the *Idaho*, via Queenstown and Liverpool, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	6 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. V. G. Hall, Miss Martense, J. T. Hall, Captain G. Melcher and wife, Dr. C. Chapman, J. B. Dawson, C. G. Carleton, C. C. Moore, Captain Usher, H. Smith, J. H. Sherrah, E. H. Edenfield, F. G. Butler, J. E. Buddin, Sr., Geo. L. Wylie, A. McNeill, W. J. Osborne, Chas. Elias, W. W. Miller, Captain Jeavis, Francis Pinkle, W. S. Irving, J. W. Abbott, W. J. Hutchinson, P. Conolly, J. F. Rankin, J. German, Christ. Farrell, J. Armstrong, S. Murray, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Captain C. W. Jenks, M. Moe, H. E. Merriam, Enoch Hill, Thos. Campbell, John T. Gibson, and 8 in the steerage.

JAN. 16.—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow.*—J. W. Orr, Mrs. Turner, E. C. Turner, Frank Turner.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 5 00 | Moon rises. 5 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 32 | Gov. Island. 8 11 | Hell Gate.. 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Dec. 31, via Moville Jan. 1, with mdse. and 110 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 12, lat. 44 18, lon. 48 33, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 14th, lat. 42 23, lon. 61 23, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 16th, at 10:30 A. M., passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool, and Main, hence for Bremen.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 14, 15 miles north of Hatteras, passed 14 Spanish gunboats, bound S.; same day, exchanged signals with steamships Columbia and City of Mexico, hence for Havana; at the same time saw a sidewheel steamer, apparently new, bound S.; same time, saw schr. [illegible], (of Boston,) bound S. The G. C. was detained 12 hours off Sandy Hook by fog.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston 3 days, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Jan. 14, off Cape Lookout, passed 12 Spanish gunboats, bound S.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 12, with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship [illegible], (Ital.,) Lacommare, Castellamare Oct. 7, via Palermo Nov. 15, with mdse. to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, and since had variable weather.

Bark Minerva, (N. G.,) Leonhardt, Newcastle, Eng., 60 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had moderate weather on the passage.

Brig O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Le Dain, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had variable weather on the passage; crossed the equator Dec. 17, in lon. 37 25.

Brig Renner, (N. G.,) Von [illegible], Rio Grande del Sul 58 ds., with hides, &c., to Christian Thomsen—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 37, and had variable weather.

Brig Lewis Clark, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Matanzas 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 12, with molasses to Thos. Dallett & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Put into Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Thomas Holcombe, Marcy, Cienfuegos Nov. 11, via Bermuda Jan. 6, with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to H. J. Quincy. Dec. 6, in lat. 30 12, lon. 72, encountered a gale from N. E. to W., lasting 4 ds., during which split sails, stove bulwarks, and sprung aleak; put into Bermuda for repairs.

Schr. Phebe [illegible], Havana 10 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had strong northerly winds almost the whole passage.

Schr. [illegible], (Br.,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandell, Umsteady & Co.

Schr. Clara Bell, Amesbury, Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 5, with yellow pine to H. W. Lond & Co.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Hovey, Connecticut River.

Schr. Sunbeam, McQueen, New-Haven.

BELOW—A North-German bark.

WIND—At sunset, calm and clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Arr. Inman steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool; bark H. S. Stover, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 15, A. M.—No arrivals. A steamer, supposed to be the Chesapeake, anchored in the Sound off West Chop yesterday P. M., and remains this A. M., probably on account of the weather. Wind S. E., rainy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Arr. ship Othello, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Emily Augusta—Bark, (of Liverpool,) from Callao for Cowes for orders, 120 ds. out, Dec. 18, lat. 31, lon. 38 10.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The schr. Lookout, from Norfolk for Barbados, with a cargo of lumber, was lost on the 7th inst. Her crew were brought to this port to-day by the Alice.

Notice to Mariners.

SUEZ CANAL, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR ITS PILOTAGE.

The following information has been received at the Hydrographic Office, London, from Commander G. S. Nares, of H. B. M. Surveying vessel Newport, (which vessel passed through at the opening, November, 1869,) and is communicated for the benefit of mariners:

Approaching Port Said.

The coast in the neighborhood of Port Said is unusually low, being out of sight at three miles distance. The lighthouse, town, and shipping are the only objects seen from the offing.

At present there are two tall obelisks, one on each side of the canal entrance, but as they are merely built of boarding, they can only be temporary.

At six miles to the west, the coast is marked by Gemileh Tower, a low, square building, standing by itself on a low sandy coast; but to the eastward of the Port there is nothing to mark the low shore.

Current.

The current off the coast is very uncertain. It generally runs with the wind, from half to one and a half knots an hour. The general set is to the eastward.

Owing to the current and low shore, more than usual caution is necessary in approaching the harbor.

Port Said Harbor.

The harbor is formed by two concrete breakwaters, running off from the sandy shore.

Inside the piers the harbor is at present constantly silting up, in consequence of the current, heavily laden with sand, running through numerous openings in the piers, and depositing the sand in the quieter water inside.

A good, straight channel of 26 feet of water has been dredged, leading into the inner basins, about 100 yards inside, and parallel to the west pier. It is marked by black buoys on the east side, and red ones on the west side; and it may be presumed that the authorities will be careful to keep it clear.

The basins inside the harbor have a depth of 26 feet of water; they are sufficiently large for the trade which may be expected. If not, there is ample space for enlarging them.

Lights.

On the outer end of each breakwater there is a low light—red on the west pier, and green on the east one. The Port Said Lighthouse is a tall white stone tower, 180 feet high, standing close to the inshore end of the west breakwater. It shows a flashing white lime light, visible 18 miles.

Pilot Signal.

The pilot boats carry a blue peter flag.

Outer Anchorage.

The best anchorage in 6 fathoms is with the low red light on with the high lighthouse; or the west pier head a little open of the lighthouse on either side.

The bottom is mud, and very good holding ground. A bank with 12 feet water has been formed to the eastward of the harbor. The east pier-head light (green) on with the high lighthouse leads over the west edge of the bank; therefore, these marks must be kept well open.

In approaching, allowance must be made for a bank which is forming outside the west pier-end.

In November, 1869, there was 6 fathoms at half a mile from the pier-end, with the anchorage marks in one.

Entrance to Canal.

The entrance to the Canal is conveniently situated at the inner end of the basins.

From Port Said to Kantara, 24 1-8 miles.

The usual depth of water is from 26 to 29 feet; immediately south of the Campement de Cap is a shore bank of 24 feet; and one mile north of Kantara, opposite the 43d kilometre mark, is a bank of 23 feet.

The whole of this distance, 24 1-8 miles, with the exception of one-sixth mile at the Campement, which is higher, the Canal runs through a wet, flat, sandy plain, scarcely higher than the level of the water on the east side, and a little below it on the west side, which, with a "high Nile," is completely overflowed, and the sand rendered firm by the deposit of mud from the Nile. In this part of the Canal there is no sand drift, and it may be considered as completed.

The debris thrown up on the banks is firm, black sandy mud, protecting the Canal from the water in Lake Menzaleh, without any opening in the whole distance.

Kantara to the north end of Lake Ballah, 2½ miles.

The (canal) passes through sand-hills from 20 to 30 feet high, and has a depth of from 22 to 26 feet. This part of the Canal is completed, but it is subject to a severe sand drift in high winds.

Lake Ballah, 7 miles.

The Canal here passes through a lagoon, with a depth varying from 19 to 26 feet, but the dredges are still at work.

There is constant trouble in this part of the Canal, in consequence of the banks on each side, which are composed of fine sand debris, not being firm enough to resist the constant ebb and flow of the water between the Lake and the Canal; which, carrying large quantities of sand with it, is constantly altering the depth of water.

Lake Ballah to Lake Timsah, 8 miles.

In this cutting the sand-hills are about 40 feet high. The depth in the Canal varies from 22 to 24 feet; but there is work still going on in the shallow parts.

All this part is subject to heavy sand-drift.

For about 4 miles in the neighborhood of El Guisr, the Canal is cut through a strata of soft lime or sandstone. The sharp turns between El Guisr and Lake Timsah are probably owing to the engineers having followed the softest part of the rock. Ships can pass round the curves without trouble.

Ismailia, Lake Timsah.

The central station in the Canal is well situated for a stopping place. There is at present only 22 feet in the middle of the Lake, but the dredges will soon give deeper water.

Through Lake Timsah to Toussoum.

The depth varies from 22 to 27 feet, except one bank of 20 feet in the Lagoon.

The debris banks here, of pure sand, like those in Lake Ballah, are not adhesive enough to form a barrier between the Canal and the Lagoons, to keep the silt from running into the channel, but the Canal is sufficiently wide to allow dredges to work without stopping the traffic.

Toussoum to North Entrance of Bitter Lakes.

In this cutting the Canal is carried through a strata of sandstone, with depths from 22 to 24 feet, except in one place, one mile south of Serapeum, where, for about 20 yards, there is a narrow ridge with only 18 feet water over hard rock. A strong party of men are at work, and the obstruction will soon be reduced. At the south end of the cutting, the deep channel is narrow and incomplete.

This cutting is subject to a very heavy sand drift.

From the debris on the bank it would appear that the narrow ridge of stone running across the Canal had only lately been discovered.

The North Bitter Lake to the South Lighthouse, 8¼ miles.

The margin of the deep water in the Lake, 1¼ miles from the entrance, is marked on the east side by a red iron pillar lighthouse, 40 feet high, showing a fixed white light, visible 10 or 12 miles.

The excavated channel leading into the deep water has a depth of from 24 to 29 feet. It is conspicuously marked on each side by iron beacons, 15 feet high, with a black ball 3 feet in diameter on the top.

As we passed, each beacon was lighted, but whether the lamps are to remain could not be ascertained.

The margin of the deep water at the south end of the Lake is conspicuously marked on the east side by a lighthouse similar to the north one, and by a buoy on the west side.

A straight run may be made between the lighthouses (a distance of 8 miles) with not less than 22 feet depth of water; 26 feet may be obtained by passing nearer to the west shore of the Lake.

From South Lighthouse to south end of Bitter Lakes, 10¼ miles.

The water in this part of the Lake being shallower, cutting has been made giving from 26 to 27 feet depth. The channel is well marked by numerous iron beacons on each side, (from 4 to 6 to a mile,) similar to those at the north end of the Lake.

Bitter Lakes to Suez Lagoon.

This part is quite complete with hard banks, and depths of water from 26 to 30 feet at low water. It is subject to sand-drifts.

At Chalouf the cutting is carried through sandstone; the debris is hard and lumpy.

South of lat. 30 6 N., the Canal passes through sand hills, it increases in width, and the debris on the bank is more than usually large.

At Madama the banks are of firm marl or soft clay.

Suez Lagoon to two red lights at entrance.

This part of the Canal is incomplete; the debris banks are sand. The soundings were irregular, the depth varying from 21 to 26 feet at low water.

A large number of men are still at work here.

At the entrance, a good stone wall is built on the west bank, but it requires to be raised and extended. Another is much wanted on the east side, where the curve already shows the usual signs of scouring out on the outer and depositing on the inner side.

From the red lights to the Gulf of Suez, 1¼ miles.

The south end of the Canal may be said to extend 1¼ miles beyond the two red lights, passing the Suez Creek and the new dock and harbor works, into the Gulf of Suez, with not less than 27 feet at low water.

With a flood tide, a great quantity of silt pours into the Canal from the sand bank on the east side of the entrance, but doubtless means will be taken to prevent it.

A breakwater has already been carried across the sea-face of the bank.

The mouth of the Canal is marked by a red light on the west side, at the extreme end of the new harbor works, and by a green light on the opposite side, on the nearest end of the breakwater. Both lights are at present only hoisted on temporary poles. Outside these marks the channel is further shown by a line of buoys, white on the east side and red on the west side.

Suez Dock.

The dry dock is 420 feet long, 82 broad, and can dock a ship drawing 22 feet when the channel outside is completed.

Current in the Canal at north end.

The current depends on any variation in the height of the water in the Mediterranean. The banks show that the Canal here is subject to a rise and fall of one foot, the current and height lessening as the distance from the entrance increases.

There is no tide or current in Lake Timsah or the Upper Bitter Lake.

Tide at Suez end of Canal.

The tidal influence extends from Suez to 4 miles north of the southern end of the Bitter Lakes.

The stream commences to flow from 2 to 3 hours after low water at Suez.

A spring tide rises 6 feet at Suez, 2 feet at Madama, 1½ at Chalouf, and half a foot at the south entrance of the Bitter Lakes.

At Kabiet there is no rise and fall. The immense reservoir of water in the Bitter Lakes with an ebb tide, and in the Gulf of Suez with the flood, will prevent the tide ever having a greater range.

With a strong southerly wind in the Gulf of Suez, the water rises to from 8 to 9 feet at the head of the gulf, and may affect the water in the Canal to some small extent.

From 2 to 3 hours before high water at Suez, the flood, with a spring tide, was running 1½ knots at Chalouf, increasing to 2 or 2½ knots at Madama, with the water very much discolored.

By starting from Suez an hour before low water, a vessel will arrive in the Bitter Lake before the flood-tide overtakes her, and having nearly slack water all the way.

Ships passing each other.

Every 5 or 6 miles a short widening in the Canal (a gare) gives room for a vessel to haul in and allow another to pass her with ease. Vessels can pass each other at any part by using warps, but they cannot do so without stopping, except at great risk of running on shore and delaying the whole traffic of the Canal.

Time taken to pass through the Canal.

A single ship could pass through in from 14 to 18 hours, and two small ships, entering one at each end, could pass each other without slackening speed.

But it is impossible to carry a train of large ships through in one day.

Lake Timsah and the town of Ismailia are conveniently situated and sufficiently large for a stopping place; and doubtless arrangements will be made for ships to start from each end on one day, for all to meet and anchor for the night at Lake Timsah, and to start for their respective ends the following morning. This, allowing 8 hours for passing through each end of the Canal, and 12 hours for remaining at Ismailia, will give 28 hours for the transit.

With a full moon, a handy ship, by entering the Canal in the evening and arriving at Ismailia in the morning early enough to join the train of vessels, might perform the voyage in from 16 to 20 hours.

With a train of only 2 or 3 ships, and no delay at night, the transit would occupy about 18 hours.

Damage to the Canal by the wash of steamers.

There is no doubt that every vessel will cause more or less damage to the banks on passing, but screw-ships only going 5 or 6 knots will hurt the Canal very slightly, except in the lagoons, where the banks are formed of very fine sand.

The Peru, a large paddle-wheel steamer, on passing with great speed, (8 knots,) and displacing the water in the whole breadth of the Canal, did considerable damage, the wave she made swamping several boats. Large vessels should be made to reduce speed more than small ones.

Damage to ships touching the ground.

Should a vessel touch the ground in any part of the Canal, except in the tidal part at the Suez end, she will sustain no damage, merely being thrown out of her turn in the line. A good coating of sand has formed at the bottom of the Canal in the sandstone cutting.

In the tidal part near Suez, if a vessel is passing through with a following tide, and the bow touches either bank, there will be great danger of her swinging across the Canal, with a 2 knot current running against her broadside.

With a wind blowing across the Canal, vessels touching the lee side will be blown at once against the bank, but without any damage.

Pilots and Navigation.

The present pilots will rapidly gain experience; with trained leadsmen and a lead going on each side of the ship, there is no difficulty whatever in navigating the Canal and keeping in mid channel. Should a bank form, it will be at once detected, and ample means are ready for reducing it.

The precautions necessary are similar to those in any river, with the advantage of there being fewer and better curves, and nearly a straight course throughout.

Sand Drifts.

Thirty-five miles of the Canal is subject to the sand drifting. One squall was experienced (force 6) when the drift was as thick as an ordinary fog, and most distressing to the eyes—so much so, that had the ship been in a curve at the time, there would have been great difficulty in keeping her in the proper channel.

Fresh water pipes run along the west bank of the Canal for the greater part of its length, and doubtless, as soon as the water is no longer required for the engines, it will be used to irrigate the banks and endeavor to stop this nuisance.

Present state of Canal.

In the total 88½ miles, 65 may be considered as quite completed. Throughout the remaining 23½ miles there is either dredging or embanking work still going on. For 5 miles in the worst parts of Lake Ballah and the Lagoons south of Lake Timsah, constant dredging will be required, until means are found to keep the banks solid enough to prevent the waters encroaching.

In the Serapeum cutting there is a rocky ridge of a few yards with only 18 feet water upon it, which will soon be removed. Except for about 10 miles there is 24 feet of water throughout the Canal. Vessels drawing 17 feet can pass through with ease. When the barrier at Serapeum is removed, the Canal will be open to ships drawing 20 feet.

The largest ship that passed through the Canal at the opening was the Peluse, Egyptian yacht, drawing 16 feet, about 250 feet long. Several ships grounded on the passage, but all got off again with a little delay. The grounding was caused more by the desire of the 40 or 50 ships to get quickly through, than through any fault in the Canal.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1870.

EDWIN FORREST, THE EMINENT actor, says: "The pain terminates with the application of HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT." Cures ache or pain.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Having made arrangements with some of the best Mills in the country for a supply of BEST FAMILY FLOUR, stamped with my own name and trade-mark, I am now prepared to fill orders for any quantity, from one bag to hundreds of barrels. Families will save money by buying their *Flour* of me. I sell one barrel at wholesale price, expenses added. Orders for out of town promptly attended to.

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JACOB FUSSELL,
209 FOURTH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts.,
Two doors above my successors in the
ICE-CREAM BUSINESS.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES
ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at [illegible] and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
RAILROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE.
THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
MIDLAND RAILROAD

extends from New-York City, in a line nearly straight, to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 400 miles. The line is completed over 150 miles from Oswego, and regular trains running daily. A large force is now working on the balance of the line, which is progressing rapidly and will be completed during the current year.

SAFETY OF THE BONDS.

There is no railroad bond offered upon the New-York market which so clearly combines the elements of PERFECT SECURITY and a HIGH RATE OF INTEREST as this; in proof of which assertion the following simple facts are presented:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE ROAD, stretching from the City of New-York, across the Northern part of New-Jersey and the rich and populous MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK STATE to the nearest port on the great Lakes, is such, that it must command a large through and local traffic from the moment it is opened. The route from New-York to Buffalo will be shortened seventy miles, and to Oswego forty-five miles.

2. THE COST OF BUILDING THE ROAD is about $40,000 per mile, and $20,000 of that amount is necessarily furnished by stock subscription before a dollar is used from the sale of bonds, since the issue of the latter is positively limited to $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

OVER $6,000,000 have already been paid in on stock subscriptions.

3. The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

4. THE TOTAL INTEREST LIABILITY of this great through route of railway between the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, 400 miles in length, will thus be only $560,000 per annum after the whole line is completed. On the most moderate calculations the average EARNINGS OF A SINGLE MONTH would far exceed this sum.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States Income tax, and this with gold at 120 is equal to about NINE PER CENT. A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

The better opinion of all careful business men is, that gold will command a considerable premium for many years to come. It is much better for the country that such should be the case, than that we should have a rapid and violent return to specie payments.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have 25 years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven Per Cent. Interest in gold, free of Income Tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DON'T FORGET REV. DR. CHAPIN'S lecture at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Building and Being." Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the door.